

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

#### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

#### **About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
3 9015 06295 4170





A Brief relation of Some part of and A'F Mil Holme neAsm. Taller a Compendión Vien os Some Extraa much M Note in the hand writing of J. E. Bailey author of the Life of Dr Thomas Fuller 1.97

- (

A

# Serious REPLY

To Twelve Sections of

# Abusibe Queries,

Proposed to the Consideration of the People called

# QUAKERS;

Concluding the WORKs of Joseph Boyse, yet alive, an Aged, and Eminent Preacher among the Presbyterians in Dublin, 1728.

By SAMUEL FULLER, one of the PEOPLE call'd QUAKERS.

PSAL. XXXV. 20.

For they speak not Peace, but devise deceitful Matters against them that are quiet in the Land.

MAT. V. 11. 12. Blessed are ye, when Men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of Evil against you sally for my sake. Rejoyce and be exceeding Glad: for great is your Reward in Heaven: for so persecuted they the Prophets which were before you.

Audi et alteram partem. Hear also the Defendant.

DUBLIN:

Printed and Sold by SAM. FULLER at the Globe and Scales in Meath-Street, 1728.

B762

THE PARTY OF THE P

### THE

# PREFACE.

Courteous Reader,

IS not the Ambition of feeing my Name in Print, but the Glory of GOD and Honour of our RELIGION, that is the great Inducement to meddle in this Controversy, which is, no new or strange Thing to us: Seeing it hath ever been the Lot of TRUTH for the greatest Enemies of it to oppose further Discoveries, and Malign the Instruments of it with all manner of Reproaches: pretending to difcover Errors, tho' but fuch as are of their own Coyning, sometimes receiving an Account of our FAITH, not from our selves, but our Adversaries; who oft pick out pieces of Sentences from t' Books of such, as never profest with

C'A

or have been disown'd by us; taking advantage from the Errors of the Press; putting their own Sense, not ours; leaving out the Distinction or Explanation; changing sometimes Words, Sense and Subject. What Writing thus used and abused, might not be rendred both Ridiculous and Heterodox? Tho' this way even destroys the very Charity of a Christian, and Honour of ones Cause; and if hereafter we shall meet with such Treatment from Persons of Little or No Reputation, we need not concern our selves in the Consequence of such Debates: That way of Demonstration will save us the Labour of a Vindication with all sober Persons.

'Tis not unknown that these Queries were many Years ago Publish'd without a Name, in which Time the nameless Libel wanting both Weight and Authority, did no great Prejudice to our Christian Reputation, it containing little but what has been repeatedly Answer'd before, as those conversant in our Writings can testify; and before its re-printing, had I

been to guess the Author thereof, Ishould have least and last thought of the Aged and Learned J. Boyse, who by his Brethren † has obtain'd the face to his Works. Character of a Gentleman, Christian and Scholar; the part of which, how well he has discharg'd in this Conclusion of his Works, is left to the Judgment of the unprejudic'd, who will be at the pains to read the Queries and following Reply.

Howbeit, whatever Honour may ac-

crew to the Author from his other Elaborate Discourses; little, I suppose, will redound to him or them from this † confused Heap of Queries, which Eclipses their Lustre, and makes as it were his Sun go down or fet in a Cloud; to which Queries he might for very good Reasons be ashamed to prefix his Name, because, either thro' Ignorance or Envy, they fo Interruption.

+ Because very different Subjects are in one and the same Sect. see 1st and last: and Homogeneous, or like Subjects are in Sect.1.7. 8. 11. as also in Sect. 2. 5.6. 10. which order if the Reader please to obferve, he may thereby more fully under-. ftand our Principles without

grosly misrepresent our Christian Principles; but how he came to Espouse that he formerly was asham'd of, I cannot ac-

count for? unless the Proverb helps, Bonus quandoque dormitat Homerus; and no Man

is wife at all Hours.

Least then so Great a Name now prefix'd before so Base à Libel should cause some to believe our Principles to be such, which my Charity will scarce let me suppose the Querist himself believes to be so Heterodox; being persuaded and not without Reason, that he never read nor saw several of the Books he cites, but took upon Trust the Citations, and copied even the very Mistakes of our Adversaries; I am, in Love, to the Impartial Enquirer, concern'd to give a modest Reply to each Section, as they stand; and prove our FAITH therein, by the Sacred Text to be Orthodox and Sound; and also that 'tis no New Answer to serve a Turn, but our Antient Principles, I have subjoined the Authorities of several of our Antient and Approved Writers; to the end that none may be imposed upon by that Heretical Dress wherein our Opposers have misrepresented us, how much so ever their ipse dixit orbare Authority have formerly serv'd instead

of Proof and Demonstration: And to let the Worldsee, that had the Querist a mind to be informed in these Points, he might with Ease and Quiet had thence a juster and more exact Account of our Christian Doctrines, without thus exposing his ignorance of, or Envy against both us and our Christian Principles. And that this should seem the proper Juncture and a fit Opportunity to Publish them to the sober Enquirer is plain; because now they find the very Foundation of Religion struck at by Men of no small Character.

Before we part, let me with all due Deference to the Age and Learning of the Querist offer one serious Thought to his solid Consideration on his Conclusion of his collected Labours. How unlike is it to good old Simeon's Farewel?

Lord now lettest thou thy Ser-

Opposition to the Gospel of Peace, is like taking Leave of the World, with a Proclamation of War against his Codistenting Brethren; instead of making his Exit with Glory

A 4

## The PREFACE.

Glory to GOD on high, Peace on Earth, and Goodwill to Men.

Lastly, may it please my Friendly Reader, to savour me with that common Justice due to all, and especially Religious Controverses; first read and then compare before Judgment, and take of ferusum, the Advice of ferom, That thou favourest neither me, nor my Adversary, that thou regardest not the Persary, that thou regardest not the Persary, with what Judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what Measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.

Dublin 21. 6th Month, 1728.

I am in Christian Charity

thy well-wishing Friend,

Samuel Fuller.

SOME

# QUERIES

Offered to the Confideration of the People called

# QUAKERS:

Particularly of those in the Queen's County,

## SECTION I.

the East, and all the Western Churches, both Popish and Protestant, whatever other differences they have, do yet all agree (a) in the Articles of the Creed, commonly called the Apostses Creed, and own them as undoubted Principles of the Christian Religion; Query, Whether the People called Quakers own them or not? If they do not, what pretence have they to the (b) name of Christians? If they do, why are they guilty of so monstrous Uncharitableness as to confine Christianity to their own narrow Sect?

Nay, why do they give all Christians so great occassion to suspect that they do not, by denying
such Articles of that Creed, as Christ's Ascension and sitting at the right hand of (c)
God, and coming thence to judge the (d)
Quick and the Dead, and the Resurrection of the Body, in that sense in which
all Christians in every Age have understood them?

(of which more afterwards.)

 $R_{\alpha}E_{\alpha}P_{\alpha}L_{\alpha}Y_{\alpha}$ 

about fundry Controverted Articles, plainly indicate the Folly and Danger of leaving the Phrase of the Holy Text; and the the Bible, which is of Divine (a) Infiliration and Authority to the Juakers Creek, left they should believe Juman Authority instead of Divine; yet of all old Creeds of Human Invention, they prefer that commonly call'd the Apostles to any other, as being very Comprehensive, Autient and Nearost to the Words and Stile of the Inspired Writers.

Nor do they confine Christianity to themselves, but believe and affert in the Words of the Blessed Apostle Peter, Of a Truth, I perceive that GOD is no respecter of Persons, but in every Nation, be that feareth Him, and worketh Righteousness is accepted with Him.

Nor are they firmer in the Faith of any Article of the Creed aforesaid, than in the Ascension of (c.d.e.) CHR IST and his Sitting at the Right Hand of GOD, and coming to judge both the Quick and the Dead, as also the Resurression of the Body, all which they consirm by the following

#### SCRIPTUE PROOFS.

:ND when he had fooken shefe Things, while they baheld be was taken up, and a Cloud received him out of wheir Sight; and while they looked Stedfastly towards Heaven as he went up : behold two Men stood by them in white Apparel; which (c) Acts 1. 9. also said ye Men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up thee 1 16. 11. Heaven: this same | ESUS which is taken at from you into Heaven Shall so come in like manner, as ye have feen him go into Heaven. According to the Working of his mighty Power which Eph. I. 19. be wranght in CHRIST, when he van'd him from the Dead, and set him at his own Right Hand in the Heavenly places, far above all Principality, and Power, and Might, and Dominion, and every Name that is Named, not only in this World, has also in that which is to come. .. Looking unto JESUS, the Author and Finisher of our flith, who for the Joy that was fee before him en- Heb. xii. 2. dured the Cross. despising the shame, and is set down at the Right Hand of the Throne of G OD. Because he has appointed a Day, in the which he will judge the World in Righteousness, by that Man whom be or- ACIS XVII.31(2)

dained, whereof he hath given affirence unto all Men, in that he hath raifed him from the Dead.

And I saw a great white throne, and Him that sat on it; from whose Face the Earth and the Heaven fled away, and there was found no place for thom; and I saw the Dead small and Rev.xx, 11.to16. great stand before GOD, and the Books were ovened. and another Book was open'd, which is the Book of Life, and the Dead were judged out of these Things which were Written in the Books according to their Works, and Death and Hell deliver'd up the Dead which were in them. and they were judy'd every Man according to their Works, and Death and Hell were cast into the Lake of Fire this is the second Death, and who seever was not found Written in the Book of Life was cast into the Lake of Fire. Behold I show you a Mystery: we shall not all sleep.

but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twink-I Cor. xv. 51. ling of an Eye. at the last Trump. (for the Trumpet shall to 55. found, and the Dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we That be changed for this Corruptible must put on Incorruption, and this Mortal must put on Immortality, so when this Corruptible shall have put on Incorruption and this Mortal shall have put on Immortality, then shall be brought

to pass the saying that is written; Death is swallow'd up in Victory. For our Conversation is in Heaven from whence also we look for the SAVIOUR, the LORD JESUS Phil iii.20,21. CHRIST who shall change our vile Body, that it may

be fashion'd like unto his glorious Body; according to the Working whereby able even to subdue all Things to himself. £.

## Authorities from our own Writers.

Illiam Penn writing concerning the Holy Scripture, he begins thus; Thanks be to GOD, That only is our Creed, and with good reason too, since 'tis sit, That should only conclude and be the Creed of Christians, which the Holy Ghost could only W. Penn's Anpropose and require us to believe; for if swer to the Bishop the Comment is made the Creed instead of

of Cork, p. 46. the Text, from that Time we believe not in GOD, but in Man.

Ditto. p. 107.

We plainly and entirely believe the Truths contained in the Creed that is commonly called the Apostles, which is very Comprehentive. as well as Antient

J. Wyeth's We own the Matter contained in the

Switch, Int. p. 34.

Benjamin Coole,
against Keith.
Honesty the truest
Policy, p. 106.

Creed, called the Apostles.
It is not only all that we suppose Truths in the Apostles Creed that we believe, but even all that is contained in what is called the Apostles Creed; allowing us but a just and reasonable Explanation in Three Parti-

culars, that feem to us not fafely worded.

First. He descended into Hell. Now, if by Hell be understood, as Dr. Wallis saith. no more than that he was in the State of the Dead, we subscribe to it.

Secondly, From thence he shall come to judge both Quick and Dead. From thence he shall come, implies, that he shall leave that Glory, with which he is glorised with the Father. Now, if it be intended only that there is a Day appointed wherein he shall come in Power and great Glory to judge both Quick and Dead we subscribe to that also; it being more consonant to the Holy Scripture-Testimony so to believe and say.

Thirdly, The Resurrection of the Body. If by Body is meant a Spiritual Body, then we subscribe to that also,

(e) as well as to all the rest, it being as much our Faith and Persuasion as any Mans.

The Protestant Church, the blessed Martyrs, who suffered for the Testimony of a pure Conscience towards GOD, and all the Worthies of the Lord, in their several Generations, who fought against the Scarlet Whore, were accepted of GOD in their Testimony against her; and are not disowned by us, but dearly owned and ho-All Things were not noured therein.-

(b) Isaac Pennington's Answer to the tike Objection.

discovered at once; the Times were then dark, and the Light fmall, yet they being faithful, according to what was difcovered, were pretious in the Lord's Eyes.— ----We are not against the true Life and Power of Godliness, where-ever it hath appeared, or yet appears under the Veil of any Form whatfoever: Nay, all Persons, who singly wait upon the Lord in the Simplicity and Sincerity of their Hearts; whether under any Form, or out of Forms, that matters little to us, are very dear unto us in the Lord.

We also freely reject the Heresy of Apollinarius, who denied

him (Jesus Christ) to have any Soul; but faid, the Body was only acted by the God-head. As also the Error of Eutychus, who made the Manhood to be wholly swallowed up of the Godhead. Wherefore, as we believe he was a true and real Man, so we also believe that he continues to be glorified in

(c) (d) (e) R. Barclay's Apology, 4th Edit. p. 139.

the Heavens in Soul and Body, by whom GOD shall judge the World in the great and general Day of Judgment.

As do ye, so do we also hope for and expect Salvation only

and alone through the Son of GOD, our bleffed Lord and Saviour. Jesus Christ of Nazareth, believing that GOD the Father hath ordained him for Salvation to the Ends of the Earth; and that no other Name is given under Heaven, by which Men shall be faved, who being conceived by the Holy Ghost, in the Womb of the Virgin Mary, was born of her at Betblehem; as also his holy and exemplary Life, perfectly free from Sin; his Doctrine, Miracles, Sufferings, and Death upon the Cross without the Gates of Ferusalem; his Refurrection from the Dead, and Ascenfion into Heaven, where He is at the right

Brief Apology, p. 6, 7.

I[a. 49. 6. Affs 13. 47. 4. I2. I Pet. 2. 21, 22. Heb. 4. 15. Rom. 8. 34. 1 Tim. 2. 5, 6. 1 fobn 2. 1. AES 10. 42.

Hand of GOD the Father, perfect GOD and perfect MAN, and the alone Mediator between GOD and Man. and is our Advocate with the Father, and ever liveth to make Intercellion for us, and also shall judge both the Quick and the Dead. which, and whatfoever else is recorded of Him in the facted Scripeures, we firmly believe.

W. Penn's **R**ebuke to Twentyonde Divines.

There is a final Sessions, a general Assize, and a great Term once for all, where He (CHRIST) will judge amongst the Judges, who is Righteous in all his Ways: There private Men shall answer only for them-

selves, but Rulers for the People, as well as themselves.

## REMARKS.

ROM hence 'tis manifest, our aged Querist even stumbles at the Threshold, and is as void of Charity as Justice, in inlinuating we deny those Articles, and confine Christianity to our own narrow Sect; whereas, whoever will impartially confider both our distinguishing Fundamentals, will eatily determine which of us confines Christianity to their narrow Sect.

Whether the Querift, who believes according to the \* Westminster Consession, That GOD from all Eternity hath repro-\* See Chap. III. bated the far greater Part of Man-8. 10. kind; that CHRIST tasted Death,

but not for every Man; and that the saving Grace of GOD hath not appeared to all Men.

Or We, who, with the inspired Penmen, believe, That GOD willeth not the Death of a Sinner; that CHRIST tasted Death for every Man; and that the Grace of GOD, which bringeth Salvation, hath appeared to all Men, &c. according to the following Texts, Ezek. 18. 32. — 33. 11. Heb. 2. 9. 1 Tim. 2. 3, 4. Titus 2. 11.

And to expose the monstrous Charity of his former Brethren, I shall refer my Reader to an old Book cutituled, A Testimony to the Truth of Jesus, and of Solemn League and Covenant (for they must go tog ther) subscribed by no less than Fifty-three Presby-

The Design thereof was to collect the then reigning Errors, as they supposed, and bitterly to exclaim against all that incline to savour Toleration: Among many others, these are accounted Capital Errors; 1. Hierarchy; 2. Independency; 3. An Opposition of the Doctrine of Election and Reprobation, as they held it; 4. The Doctrine of the Freedom of Man's Will; 5. That CHRIST died for all Men; or that the Benefit of CHRIST's Death extended to all Men: And surther on they add, Doubtless that Old Serpent, called the Devil, hath been the grand Agent in propagating these stupendious Errors; all which Errors, Heresies, and Blasphemies, we are confident we may loath, execute, and abbor, without the least Breach of Charity.

O! the Strength and Religion of this Charity, that can loath, execuate, and abhor to think that CHRIST died for Alk; as plain Scripture as any

in Scripture.

Concerning this Opinion, in the dying Words of Jacob, I pray, O Gen. 49. 6.

my Soul, come not thou into their Secret; unto their Affembly, mine banour, be not then

anited.

Moreover, I request our Querist to recollect the monstrous Uncharitableness of his own Brethren, who dissented from the Church of England, not in Essentials, but in some Matters of Discipline, yet never ceased till they laid Episcopacy in the Dust, and excited the Parliament in these Words, "Elijah oppo"sed Idolatry and Oppression, so do ne; down with Baal's Altars, down with Baal's Priests; do not,

"I befeech you, consent unto a Toleration of Baal's "Worship in this Kingdom upon any publick Conside-

" ration whatsoever.

- Which is as much as to fay, Away with the Archbishops, Bishops, the whole Ministry and Worship of

the Church of England.

Again, "The Mouths of your Adversaries are opened against you, that so many Delinqents (i. c. Royalists) are in Prison, and yet but very few of them brought to their Tryal. (Did he mean to release them, I leave my Reader to judge.)

And faith another of his eminent Brethren before the Commons, August 28. 1644. "Ye cannot preach "nor pray them down directly and immediately.

"Well! that which the WORD cannot do, the SWORD shall. And in ZION's Plea, Fol. 262.

"Strike the BASILICK Vein, nothing but this will cure the PLEURISY of our State. Behold,

as in a Glass, the Power of this active Spirit of An-

tient Presbyterian Charity.

Much more might be said on this Head, were it pleasant, but enough, and too much, had not his ancharitable Censure of his peaceable Neighbours in his first and last Section, given us just Occasion for some such Retortion, though not without sufficient Proof.

Moreover, that all Christians, both in the East and West, agreed in the Articles of the Apostles Creed; and also all Christians in every Age understood them in that (one) Sense, is assuming a Knowledge uncommon to Mortals, and much sooner said than pro-

ved; for in one Sheet I can produce above Twenty very differing Creeds above Twenty very differing Creeds made in the first Four Centuries of Christianity; and how many since, if

their Number be not infinite or numberless, I am fure, to me, they are indefinite. But if our Querist himself be so fond of Creeds, and of that in particular, why did not the Westminster Assembly insert it in their Confession Directory and Larger Cateshism,

*зиодзі*ж

without the least Variation, were it so antient and universal a Symbol of the Faith of all Christians?

Nay, even that very Creed was not, as now in the Liturgy, known in the Primitive Times, but has past great Alterations; not one of the Fathers, so called, for three Hundred Years after CHRIST. giving us this Form.

Bishop Uber, that great Searcher into Antiquity, in his Disser. de Symbol, p. 16. gives us an account

of the following Additions, viz.

- 1. Maker of Heaven and Earth,
- 2. Conceived,
- 3. Dead.

4. Descended into Hell,

5. Almighty, after, Right Hand of GOD. 6. Catholick, before, Holy Church,

7. Communion of Saints, 8. Life Everlafting.

Which Additions were not, fays he, made at once, but at feveral Times.

To close these Remarks, I shall subjoin one Authority from that eminent Champion of the Protestant Cause, in his Religion of Protestants, Chap. VI. N. 56.

" By the Religion of Protestants (says Chilling-" worth) I do not understand the Doctrine of Lu-"ther or Calvin, or Melanchthon, nor the Confes-" fion of Augusta, nor the Catechifin of Heidelberg, nor the Articles of the Church of England, no. " nor the Harmony of Protestant Confessions; but "that wherein they all agree, and which they all "fubscribe with a greater Harmony, as a perfect, "Rule of their Faith and Actions, that is, the BIBLE! "BIBLE! the BIBLE! the BIBLE only is the Religion of Protestants, whatever else they believe besides it, and the plain, irrestragable, indubitable Consequences of it: Well may they hold it as a Matter of Opinion, but not as a Matter of Faith and Religion; neither can they with Cohemic rence to their own Grounds believe it themselves, nor require the Belief of it of others, without most high and schismatical Presumption.

### SECTION II.

QUERY II. Whether the Quakers by afferting the entire Sufficiency of a Light within, common to all Mankind, do not thereby overturn the Necessity of a supernatural Revelation; plead the Cause of Deism in Scripture-Phrase, and set the Insidel World upon a Level with the Christian Church?

## REPLY.

Light of Christ, or Light within, we understand no other Divine Principle, than the Spirit of CHRIST, or Grace of GOD, the Universality, Divinity, and Sufficiency whereof, ever fince the LORD gathered us to be a People, we have strenuously afferted, to the Honour of GOD, and Glory of his Grace; supposing it even borders on Blasphemy against the Holy Spirit, wilfully to deny its Sufficiency, in Contradiction to the many plain and express Texts of Holy Scripture.

Though

Though this Doctrine was never taught by us in Opposition to, or Contempt of the Sacred Writings, or of any outward Means, that GOD, in his Wildom and Providence, affords us for our Edification and Comfort, but purely to vindicate the Conduct of Divine Providence towards such, from whom he hath with-held some of those blessed Means.

First, For the Universality of this Divine Princis ple. That was the true Light, which lighteth every Man that cometh into the World. But the Manifestation of the Spirit is given to every Man to profit. Cor. 11. 5. withal. The Grace of GOD, which bringeth Salvation, hath appeared to all Titus 2. 11.

Therefore the Light, Spirit, or Grace, are come mon to all Mankind.

Secondly, To prove its Divinity, I offer, \* In Him (the Eternal Word) was Life, and the Life was the Light of Men; that \* John 1: 5. is, the Light of Men is the Life or Spirit of CHRIST, the Divine Logos, or Word, by whom all Things were made; and who declares himself, I am the Light of the World, be that followeth me shall not walk in John 8. 12. Darkness, but shall have the Light of Life; (and that is enough) wherefore the Divinity of the Life, Light, and Spirit of CHRIST must of Necessity be own'd by all such, as deny not the Divinity of our blessed LORD himsels.

Thirdly, To prove its Sufficiency is altogether fuperfluous, after its Divinity is granted, for what is Divine must needs be
Sufficient: Howbeit, to corroborate
both the Divinity and Sufficiency of this Holy Prince

ple, the Divine Oracle affured the Apostle of the Gentiles, when under the Buffetings of Satan, in these Words, My Grace is sufficient for thee, &c. And the fame Apostle; 1 Cor. 12. 9. from his own Experience, inform d his beloved TITUS, of its Divine and Efficacious Teaching, Teaching us, that denying Ungodliness and worldly Lusts, we Titus 2. 12. should live foberly, righteously, and god-ly in this present World, which is our whole Duty, both to GOD and Man. And in the preceding Verse, he gives it the glorious Epithet of the Grace of GOD, which brings Salvation; therefore suffecient both to teach and enable us in the Performance of our several incumbent and relative Duties. Wherefore feeing whatever GOD gives to any Man, for any End, is sufficient for that End. But GOD has given his Light, Grace, and good Spirit, unto all Men, in order to enable them to perform their Duty to HIM and their Neighbour, on which depends the Salvation of their Souls; consequently that Grace, Light, and good Spirit, is sufficient to that End. Though we never held the Light, &c. in such a Sense, as to exclude all other Means, but rather to render all fuch other Helps useful and beneficial.

This Doctrine then is so far from overturning, that it both establishes and perpetuates the Necessity of a supernatural Revelation, which only proceeds from the Discoveries of the Divine Light of CHRIST,

according to the Apostle, Whatsoever iph 5. 13. doth make manifest (i. e. reveals) is Light. Is not the Light then Essential to supernatural Revelation? And The Spirit

tial to supernatural Revelation? And, The Spirit searches all Things, yea, the deep 1 Cor. 2. 10. Things of GOD.

And though we thus affert the Sufficiency of the Grace of GOD, yet do we vaftly prefer the Privileges of the Christian Church, to those of the Infidel World; even as the bleffed Apostle did his Brethren and Kinsmen, What advantage hath the Yew? Or what Profit is there of Cir- Rom. 3. 1, 2. 1 cumcision? Much every way, because that unto them were committed the Oracles of GQD, And, Who are Israelites; to whom. pertaineth the Adoption, and the Glo- Rom. 9. 4, 5, ry, and the Covenants, and the ziving of the Law, and the Service of GOD, and the Promises; whose are the Fathers, and of whom as concerning the Flesh, CHRIST came, who is over all, GOD bleffed for ever. Amen. He showeth his Word unto Facob, his Sta- Pfal. 147. 19, 20, tutes and his Judgments unto Israel: be bath not dealt so with any Nation. To the Christian Church, our LORD has, as it were, entrusted the five Talents, Degrees, or Meafures of the Revelation of his Will; to the Infidel World, but one or two, comparatively speaking, yet the least Gift of GOD is sufficient for the Receiver, and perfect in its Kind, Yames 1. 17. Wherefore let us remember our LORD's Words: For unto whomsoever much is given. Luke 12. 48. of him shall be much required; and to whom Men have committed much, of him they will ask the more: And also the Threatning of the A L-MIGHTY, to his Chosen People, the Children of ISRAEL, You only have I known of all the Families of the Earth, there- Ames 3. 2. fore I will punish you for all your bitquities.

## Authorities from our own Writers.

E ever meant a principle in Man, that is not of Man, that is variously denominated by its various Operations: Light from Discerning and Distinction; Spirit from Life and Power: Word, as it speaks William Pen's forth GOD's Mind to Man: Truth in the inward Parts, as it deals truly with Man, and Works, Val. 2. would redeem him from lying Vanities; and Grace, as it is GOD's Gift and not Man's Understanding, or Man's Merit. CHRIST the Eternal and Essential WORD, who was in the beginning with GQD, and was and is GOD, is that true Light that doth enlighten every Man that Whiting's cometh into the World, is sufficient to Salva-th strongest, tion; p: 37. the Engrafeed Word is able to fave the Soul, and my Grace is sufficient for thee, tho' the L Q R D may be pleased to make use of what Helps or Means, he fees meet, p. 60. All other Helps without this (the Light of GHRIST) are ineffectual: but this without all other is sufficient, althe these outward Helps when GOD co-operates with them are profitable. and ought to be used. I utterly deny that the Perfection of the Light's Teaching makes the Scriptures Superfluous, much less the general best Attainments that have been, and Wm; Penn's now are in the World, p. 252. Nor does it Forks, Vol. 2. follow because GOD has given a sufficient Light. therefore all other means should be Superfluous. This is not to render the Scriptures useless, or needless, or to raise an Indisferency to them where (d) they are enjoyed: By no means, they are a great Bleffing, and as such to be highly prized, and no Man that has any fear of GOD, or the least Taste of his Goodness, but must be of that mind. A thing may be fufficient of it felf, and yet other Things may be conditionally Necessary; for Example, Bread and Water are sufficient of themselves, for the Claridges fustaining the Life of Man; and yet who will Lux Evingelica, fay that other Victuals may not be necessary? p. 40.

where the Providence of GOD affords them.
The Product of this Nation is sufficient for the Maintenance and support of the Inhabitants; and yet it doth not follow, that there is no Necessity of importing Gold and Silver from the

Indies; so here the Light of the Spirit is sufficient of it self, even without the Holy Scriptures. But where it pleases GOD to afford them unto Men; Faith in CHRIST, as he was outwardly Born of a Virgin. &cc, is necessary,—p. 41. The Holy Scriptures are not to be neglected, or disesteemed, because we are under the Teachings of the Spirit, neither are the Teachings of the Spirit to be despised or undervalued, because we have the Holy Scriptures: These are not sufficient without that, but that is sufficient without these; for that is the TRUTH it self, but these are only Writings of the TRUTH; which is able of it self to make free, and was before the Scriptures or Writings were. If any Object that Text, some not having the Spirit against the Universality of its Manifestation, William Penn Answers,

Having has a twofold Use in Scripture, the one as a Condenner, in which sense, none is at one time Vel. 2. p. 182.

This Authority I subjoin to illustrate the Difference between the Sufficiency and Efficiency of the Divine Principle, the first of which, i.e. the sufficiency for all Men, we ever asserted; but never the last, i.e. the Efficiency to any, except only such as obey its

Divine Dictates.

### REMARKS.

EEING Deism denies the Necessity of a Supernatural Revelation, let me ask one Query, Whose Principles establish such a Doctrine? Those Presbyterians who say such Revelation is ceased, or we, who affert both the Possibility and Nocessity of it in the Christian Church to the End of the World, according to our LORD's promise at parting: Lo I am with you always even to the End of the World, i. e. by my Spirit, for as to his bodily Prefence, he was about to leave them; Nay, does not our Querist himself as much as the Quakers set the Infidel World upon a Level with the Christian Church, at the End of his 5th Section, where Paraphrating on CHRIST, the True Light, he has these Words, "And chiefly because he is the Author of Super-" natural Knowledge, in all that enjoy it, even un-" to Gentiles and Fews, without Distinction." And moreover, DEISM denies revealed Religion, asthe Miraculous Incarnation of the Son of GOD, with all the Glorious Effects thereof. How can We be charg'd with pleading the Cause thereof, when our Excelcellent Apologist, R. Barclay, p. 141, asserts, to deny or disbelieve such Revelation, when offered, is Damnable unbelief?

The very Ground, why so many have so slight an Apprehension of the Light of CHRIST, is because they have never known it, farther than in the Capacity of a Reprover of Evil; tho thence it is plain, it comes from GOD, and ever leads to

GOD, which made the Royal Pfal-Pfal. xliii. 3, mist thus Pray: O! fend out thy Light, and thy Truth, and let them lead me, let

them guide me to thy Holy Hill, &c. Yet they feeling only

only its Reproofs, conclude it unable to give either further Discoveries of GOD's Will; or Power and Virtue to do it, but to all fuch I fay, TRY IT: you are not proper Judges in the Case, 'till you have walked in it, and then you will Witness the Truth of this saying of the beloved A- 1 John 1. 7. postle; If we walk in the Light, as he is in the Light, we have Fellowship one with another. and the Blood of JESUS CHRIST bis Son, cleanseth us from all Sin. And the Nations of them that are saved, shall walk Rev. xxi. 24." in the Light of it: The City of GOD, v. 23. And the Lamb is the Light thereof. higher Attainments can any Soul wish for, than to be cleanfed from all Sin, (bere) and faved from Wrath bereafter.

I will close this Remark with that Reverend Ad-

dress of Thomas a Kempis to the LOR D in the following Words, "Speak

Tho. Kempis "LORD for thy Servant heareth CHRIST "thee. Let neither Moses, nor yet Book 3. ch, 2-

" any of the Prophets speak to me;

"but do thou rather speak, O LORD my "GOD, who art the Illuminator and Inspirer of " all the Prophets; for THOU, without them,

" can'st teach me perfectly: but THEY, with

" out THEE, will profit me nothing.

### SECTION III.

nying the Holy Scriptures to be the primary Rule of Faith and Practice, and asserting the Spirit (or Light within) to be so, do (a) not plainly preser what they suppose to be the Dictates of the Spirit to themptores, before its Dictates to the Prophets and Apostles, which are recomplete.

ded in those inspired Writings?

And consequently ascribe a greater Authority to their own Speeches and Writings, than to those of the Prophets and Apostles?

And whether this he not the true
(c) Reason of their never reading the Holy
Scriptures in their Meetings, tho
they often read the Writings of those they call
their Friends?

And whether this Principle be not
(d) the highest Affront that can be of

fered to those inspired Writings?

(e) Nay, whether it be not worse than that Doctrine of Popery, that makes the Romish Church the only infallible Judge of the Sense of the Holy Scriptures? For that Spirit of Infallibility which the Papists ascribe to their Popes, or pretended General Councils, every QUAKER ascribes to himself; and both set up their Judgment above that of the Prophets and Apostles.

## REPLY.

and New Testament, to be given by Divine Inspiration; and therefore of Divine Authority, and preserable to all (a. b.) other Writings extant, the we can't shink it any Assemble to Undervaluing of these Heavenly Oracles, that rare Gift, to preser the Mouth and Giver whence they came, and which alone can certainly expound, bless and make them prositable to those Great and Good Ends, which the ALMIGHTY in his Mercy and Favour to the Christian Church, above others, has been graciously pleased to vouchsafe and appoint these sacred Oracles.

Forasmuch as the Pen-men of the Holy Scriptures, particularly of the New Testament; were entrusted to transmit to Posterity (b) the Transactions, with Relation to the

Birth, Miracles, Sufferings, Refurrection and Ascension of our Bleffed LORD, with the Precepts, Exhortations and gracious Sayings, that proceeded from His Mouth, whilf here on Earth; as also those excellent and Evangelical Truths revealed to them by the Light of the Glorious Gospel; which they were commissioned to Preach to the Nations, in these respects, and as being Prime Ministers in GOD's House, and Persons qualified by a much greater Measure of the same Divine Spirit, to be the first Witnesses and Dispensers of that Glorious Dispensation; their Writings challenge, and justly ought to have the First and Chief Place, as a Rule of Faith and Practice, next the Holy SPI-RIT, by which they were inspired: and which leads us into an high Esteem of those excellent Writings, as being so valuable an Effet of so great a Cause.

We also believe, the Holy Scriptures contain a clear Testimony to all the Essentials of the Christian Faith; that they are the only fit outward Judge of Controverly among Christians; that whatever Doctrine is contrary unto their Testimony may therefore be juffly rejected as false; and that whatsoever any do, pretending to the Spirit, which is contrary to the Scriptures, ought to be accounted a Delu-fion of the Devil; for its impossible that the Spirit of GOD, which we believe all Chri-

stians should be led by, should contra-See R. Barclay dict it felf, or any of its former Re-Prop. 3.Sect.6 velations in the Holy Scriptures: Hence

we are far from equalling, much less preferring, our Suppolitions, Speeches, Pretences, Writings, Acts or Facts to the facred Writings, that we submit all to them, as the only fit outward Judge of Controverly.

Wherefore our Sermons, and Practical Discourses are mostly deliver'd in Scripture-Stile.

constantly confirmed by the Sacred Text, never proved by Authorities of our own Writers, which, the produced in this Tract, is, with Delign to obviate a common Objection, that our Antient Friends were neither Orthodox, nor of the same Opinion with us now in Being. Wherefore I have collected and compared them to shew not only their Harmony, but the Agreement of both, with the Holy Text. And if at any time a Paper from any Friend be read publickly, 'tis gener rally in Meetings for Discipline about the Affairs of the Church, and rarely in those for Divine Worlbip, and then either besore, or after, by way of Advertisement to such, who meet not at those Meetings appointed for Discipline; even as in most places of Worship some Religious Acts of Parliament, &c. at certain Times are appointed and read publickly; as that against Profane Smearing.

Swearing, Sabbath-breaking, &c. And the Paper that I have oftnest heard read in publick, is against loose and disorderly Walking abroad on the first Day of the Week, and an earnest Exportation, and bearty Recommendation to the constant and diligent Reading the Holy Scriptures, as the best of Books, which we account one Religious Act of Family Duty: Tho' Publick Worship, in this Evangelical Dispensation, is a more Inward and Spiritual Exercise of the Mind towards GOD; according to our LORD's Institution, John iv. 24. They that worship the Father must worship him in Spirit and Truth. And even, according to the Querit's 'own Definition of Spiritual Worsbip; & 6. which confifts in those honourable adoring Thoughts of GOD; and those devout Inclinations and Affections towards bim, which by the Assistance of the Holy SPIRIT, are excited in our Minds, &c.

That the Spirit (without the least Affront to Holy Scripture) is the primary and most general Guide and Rule of Faith and Practice is plain, because it was,

I. The Rule of the Patriarchs before Scrip-

ture was.

The Rule of the Inspired Pen-men, because they wrote, as they were moved by the HOLY GHOST:

3. By this we are enabled to understand the great Mysteries therein contain'd, and without it, they are a Sealed Book.

Tis this Spirit also that confirms the Truth and Certainty of the Holy Scriptures to us, and will to all succeeding Generations.

Wherefore feeing the Apostle assures
us, As many as are the Sons of GOD, Rom. viii. 14.
are led by the Spirit of GOD. Tis of
absolute Necessity for all that would
have an Infallible Guide to Salvation,
to attend the Guiding of this Spirit, which only

infallibly Witness to their Spirits, that they are the

Children of GOD.

The Infallibility then, or Certainty in Divine Matters, not Omniscience in us, we attribute, and ever did, to the Maniscitation of the True Light, and certain Revealation of the Spirit of Truth, which leads into all Truth; all and only those who attend unto, and obey the infallibile Dictates thereof, and not to our selves, or any else, not a jot further, or a minute longer, than we are taught by the Blessed Spirit of GOD, to whom we ascribe Omniscience, and an Absolute Infallibility, but to us only a Conditional Infallibility so sar, and no farther than he is pleased to reveal, and we attend and obey its Certain and Divine Teachings.

### SCRIPTURE PROOFS

(a) Rom. 15.4. FOR whatsoever Things were written aforetime, were written for our Learning, that we thro Patience and Comfort of the Scriptures might have Hope.

1 Cor. 10. 11. Now all these things happened unto them for Examples, and they are written for our Admonition.

i Tim. iii, 15.

And that from a Child, thou hast known the Holy Scripture; which are able to make thee wise unto Salvation, thro' Faith which is in Christ Jesus. All Scripture (is)

given by Inspiration of God (and) is profitable for Dottrine, for Reproof, for Correction, for Instruction in Righteousness, that the Man of God may be perfect, throughly furnish'd unto all good Works.

Knowing this first, That no Prophecy of the Scripture is 2 Pet. i. 20. 21. of any private Interpretation for the Prophecy came not in old time, (or at any time) by the Will of Man, but

Holy Men of God spake, as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

Searching what or what manner of time the Spirit of

Pet. i. 11. Christ, which was in them, did fignific when it testified
before hand, the Sufferings of Christ and the Glory that
should follow.

And the Lord said, My Spirit shall not always strive

Gen. vi. 3. with Man, for that he also it Rest.

3tlT

The Word is very nigh unto thee, in thy Mouth and in thy Heart, that thou may'ft do it: which the Apostle Paul repeats. Rom. x. 8, and oaks the Word of Paith which we Preach &c.

Thou gavest also the good Spirit to instruct them. But they rebelled and vexed his Holy Spirit, therefore be

was turned to be their Enemy.

O fend out thy Light and the Truth: let them lead me, let them bring me unto thy Holy Hill, and to thy Tabernacies.

Weep not: behold, the Lyon of the Tribe of Judah. the Root of David buth prevailed to open the Book, and to loose the seven Seals there of.

But all these worketh, that one and the self same Spirit dividing to every Man severally as be-

will.

But we will not boaft of Things without our Meafure, but according to the Measure of the Rule which GOD bath distributed to me.

The we or an Angel from Heaven preach any other Cospel unto you, than that which we have Preached unto you, let him be accurfed.

For the Holy Ghost shall teach you in the same

Hour, what ye ought to say.

And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever. Even the Spirit of Truth, whom the World cannot receive, be-

cause it seeth him not, neither knoweth him! But ye know him, for he dwelleth with you. and shall be in you. But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my Name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remonstrance, what soever I have said unto you.

Howbeit, when the Spirit of Truth is come, he will guide you into all Truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but what sever he shall hear, that shall he speak, and he will shew you.

things to come. He shall Glorifie me, for he shall receive of mime, and shall show it unto you.

But ye have an Unction from the Holy One, and ye know all things -But the Anointing, which ye have received of Him, abideth in you, and ye need not that any Man teach you, but as the same Anointing teacheth you of all Things, and is Truth, and is no Lye, and even as is hath taught you, ye shall abide in Him.

Deu. xxx. 14.

Neh. ix. 20.-Isa. lxiii. 10.

Psal, xliii. 3.

Rev. v. s.

N. B. That different Meafures are given. ICor. xii. II. 2 Cor. x. 13.

Gal. 1. 8.

(e)Lukexii.12.

John xiv. 16. 17. 26.

John xvi. 13. 14.

I ohn2.20.27.

## Authorities from our own Writers.

E think it more reasonable and safe to content our selves with that Dress of Language, in which the Holy GHOST thought fit to hand them in the (a) (b) (c) Hely Scrittures, those most excellent and divine Brief Apology, Writings, which, above all others in the World, challenge our Reverence, and most p. 5, 6. diligent Reading those Oracles of GOD, and rich Christian Treasury of Divine Seving Truebs, which were written for our Learning; that we through Patience and Comfort of them, may have Hope, and are profitable for Doctrine. Reproof. Correction. and Instruction in Righteousness, to the perfecting and throughly furnishing of the Man of GOD to every good Work making bim wife unto Salvation, Through Faith, which is in CHRIST JESUS. containing all Chri-Itian Doctrines nevellary to be believed for Salvation, and are a sufficient external Standard and Touchstone to try the Doctrines of Men; and we say, with the Apostle, Whosever shall publish and propagate any other Gospel and Faith than is therein testified of to us by those inspired Penmen, who were the first Promulgators thereof, though he were an Angel, let him be accurfed. All which, and whatfoever is therein contained, we as firmly believe as any of you do; and as it is the Duty of every fincere Christian, we are heartily thankful to GOD for them, who, through his good Providence. hath preserved them to our Time, to our great Be-

nest and Comfort.

Because we affert the Holy Spirit to be the first. great, and general Rule and Guide of true Christians; as that William Penn's by which GOD is worshipped, Sin detected Conscience convicted, Duty manifested, 5 Scripture unfolded and explained; and con-

scriptures themselves, since by it they were at first given forth. From hence our Adversaries are pleased to make us Blasphemers of the Holy scriptures, undervaluing their Authority, preferring our own Books before them, with more to that Purpose: Whereas, we in Truth and Sincerity, believe them to be of Divine Authority, given by the Inspiration of GOD, through Holy Men, they speaking or writing them as they were moved by the Holy Ghost; that they are a Declaration of those Things most surely believed by the Primitive Christians; and that as they contain the Mind and Will of GOD, and are his Commands to us, so they in that Respect are his declaratory Word, and therefore are obligatory on us, and are prostable for Dolling Response.

Reproof, Correction, and Instruction in Righteousness, that the Man of GOD

may be perfect, and throughly furnished to every good Work.

Nay, after all, so unjust is the Charge, and so remote from our Belief concerning the Holy &riptures, that we both love. honour, and prefer them before All Books in the World, ever chusing to express our Belief of the Christian Faith and Doctrine in the Terms thereof, and rejecting all Principles and Doctrines whatfoever that are repugnant thereto.

Page 467. We reject for ever that Spirit, which leads into those Principles and Practices, that in the least contradict the

standing and permanent Truths therein contained.

Page 261. Be it known to All, we do affirm the Scriptures never did far with the Spirit, nor the Spirit oppose himself against the Scriptures. And thus much our Writings can plentifully prove to all fober Enquirers.

Page 245. The Writings or Sayings given forth by that lef-

fer Appearance, are not to be brought into Comparison with those of a greater Discovery, no more than the degrees of the Discovery or Manifestation of the Light it self.

(b)

Whosoever do, or shall profess to speak or write Words, or do Works in and by the Motion of the Spirit of GOD, if they tend not to good, if they are not accompanied with the Fruits of the same, if they will not endure the Tryal of the Spirit of GOD in Others, and abide by the

Will. Shewen's True Christian's Faith, p. 127.

Testimony thereof, and also agree with the Testimonies of the Holy Men of GOD left upon Record in the Holy Scriptures, for the Spirit of the Prophets was subject to the Prophets, and the Primitive Christians were of one Mind. I say, except this, their Motion is to be judged by the spirit of GOD, and by Them also, that obey it, as a Delufion of an exalted Spirit.

I do freely declare, that our Value and Esteem for the Books

of the Old and New Testament, is much greater than for any other Book extant in

the World. Athenian. Query. Whether you think not your own Writings of equal Authority with the Bible?

Answer. No. Athenian. Query. And whatever any true Quaker either writes, or speaks in their publick Assemblies, to be really as infallible as what was spoken or written by our Saviour, or any of

his Apostles?

G. Whitehead's and W. Penn's Serious Apol. G. Whitehead's and Eight more. answers to the Queries of the Athenians.

An(with

Answer. No; but whatever the Spirit of CHRIST speaks in, or by such, or any other fearing GOD, the Truth is unal-

serably the same for ever-

1. Whiting's Truth Strongeft, p. 84.

Whatever we say of, or call any of our Books, we allow it to the Striptures in a more especial manner, beyond all Comparison, which I do freely declare to be the best Book in the World, and which we value for the Authority and Divine Matter in it above all others.

I do declare, that as no Man can live the Life of the Scriptures, without the Operation of that Spirit, William Penn's that gave them forth; so to live up to what they exhort and declare, is the highest Pitch of Purity, Man's Nature is capable of.

Works, Vol. 11. P. 263.

Page 327. They are a Declaration and Teffimeny of heavenly Things, but not the beavenly Things themselves; and as fuch we carry an high Respect unto them: We accept them as the Words of GOD Himself; and by the Assistance of his Spirit they are read with great Instruction and Comfort: I esteem them the best of Writings, and defire nothing more frequently, than that I may lead the Life they exhort to.

Page 106. GOD cannot be known, but by the Discoveries He makes of Himself, through his Eternal Power

and Spirit unto Mankind; secondly, tho fuch Discoveries may be imperfect in Degree, yet not in Kinl; thirdly, that such Revelation Discovery, or Instruction is infallibly true, and That therefore Man has to rectify and affift his fallible Judgment, an unerring, certain, infaltible Spirit, Power, or Principle which as Man listens unto, and follows, his Understanding becomes illuminated, his Reason purined, and found Judgment restored.

Page 126. Infallibility of Persons. any further than as they are joined and conformed to the Light of GOD, we never affirmed; and Fallibility of the Light, because of the Fallibility of the Persons, we never own'd, and now deny, as a most ridiculous

and false Consequence,

Page 252. They ignorantly or basely infer a Pallibility or Insufficiency to be in the Light, from the Fallibility and Rebellion of those Persons, who we say, are lighted by it; and on the contrary hand, that all should be necessarily Infallible, who are enlightned by an infallible Light, not confidering, that neither is the Grace of GOD insufficient to save because Men refuse to be faved by it; nor though it be fufficient and infallible in it felf that therefore all those to whom it is tendred are saved. or therefore are Infallible, without any Confideration had to their Obedience.

In the Gospel Dispensation, the Gists of the Holy spiris nos being limited, either to Person or Office in the Church; nor can any Man witness any
Union with it, or infallible Assistance from it, J. Wyeth's but through Obedience to, and Perseverance Switch, p. 88. both in the Principles which it teacheth, and that Holiness of Life it leads into.

We do not pretend to an absolute personal Infallibility; but the Infallibility we contend for, is the absolute Infallibility of the spirit of Trush, which cannot R. Claridge's err, or be deceived; but as conditional, name—Answer to E. ly, so far, and no farther, than we are led Cockson, p. 65. and guided by the infallible spirit of GOD; which infallibly leadeth and guideth into all Trush all those that are Eaithful and Obediens to the Leadings and Guidings thereof.

#### REMARKS.

F I may without Offence, I would on this Head by way of Retortion, propose one Query, Whee ther those Presbyterians, who, though in Words, profess the Suffi-(a) ciency and Fulness of Holy Scripture, Section IV. and that it is the fole and primary Rule of Faith and Practice; yet affert the absolute Necessity of their Ministers subscribing to the \* Westminfter Confession, and refuse any other, tho' in the express Words of the Scrip-\* Westminster ture, do not in Deed and in Truth Confession, offer the bigbest Affront to the inspi-Chap. 1. zed Writings, by preferring their own Comment to the Text, and ascribing thereby a greater Authority to their own fallible Speeches, or Writings, than to those infallible Scriptures of the inspired Prophets and Apostles of our LORD? not this downright Popery, to substitute their Sym

(4)

cal Decrees, or General Confessions, in the room of the BIBLE? And how plainly does this their unwarrantable Practice derogate from the Sufficiency and Fulness of the Holy Scriptures?

And whereas, with the Primitive Reformers, we fay the BIBLE is our Creed, the

BIBLE is the Text, the SPIRIT is the Interpreter, and that to every one for himself; thereby establishing the Right of private Judgment against all Popish implicit Faith, the very Basis whereon the REFORMATION stands, though struck at (probably unawares) by our aged Querift, in the End of this Section, through the Sides of the QUAKER of his own framing: For from the foregoing Reply 'tis manifest, we ascribe no absolute Infallibility to all, or any of us, or others; nor do we equal, much less set up our Judgment, either general or particular, above that of the Prophets and Apostles, and therefore no Comparison herein of Us with the Papists will hold, seeing they place Infallibility either in the Pope, in a General Council, or both: We in Neither, nor in any Man, but in the Eternal, Unerrable, and Holy Spirit; and only to him to whom it shall please to reveal, and no longer than poor Man shall attend and obey its infallible Leadings. Whether this is Popery, or worfe, is left to the Impartial to judge? Moreover, if Popery should prevail in the Nation (which GOD forbid) it would foon appear, whether They or We were the truest Protestants. But a true and more exact Parallel may be drawn betwixt the perfecuting Spirit of the Papists, who burnt the pious Reformers in Old England, and those Presbyterians of New England,

who hang'd our Friends, and without Law or Justice, inhumanly beat the Drums to prevent others from

hearing their dying Words.

Lastly, to shew the Spirit is the infallible Guide and Interpreter of Scripture, in Opposition both to the Papist, that affert the Pope, and to the Presbyterian, who affert the Scripture it Westminster Confelf \*, I shall produce that elegant and comprehensive Argumentation of fession Chap 1., our excellent Penman, William Penn, Vol. II. p. 345, who writes thus; "That which " makes Law, that which explains Law, that con-"trary to which no Law ought to be made or " obey'd; that which gives to know what is con-" trary, or according to just Law; that which gives " to apply and execute Law rightly, must be the " Judge and superior Rule. But that is this Synte-" relis, or Law of Laws, says Chief Justice Hobart; " right Reason, says M. T. Cicero; innate Light; " fays Bishop Sanderson; the Law of GOD, writ in " the Heart, fays Deffor and Student; Spark of "GOD's Light, says Calvin; a living Rule and ever-" lasting Foundation of Virtue, planted in all reaso-" nable Souls, fays Plutarch; GOD within, fays Se-" neta and Epictetus;" consequently, not any meer " written Law can be Judge and Determiner of Con-troversies in Law: This, Reader, holds almost all " along the same with the Scriptures, that the Law is " not Judge of the Doubts, that arise about it self, " but another is already proved; and that the Scrip-" tures can no more determine Cases of Difficulty "within themselves, as is evident by the same Ar-" gument: And that Judge must either be some "Man endued with the Spirit of GOD; as in Law-"Cases, some judge with right Reason; or else the "Eternal Spirit, as he is univerfally manifested in "Men. The first, our Adversary will think too fair " a Pretence for Popery to be allow'd; and the last, " he can never avoid, unless Man, without the Spi-" rit of GOD, be able to determine of the Thing " of GOD; which were to deay the Scriptures of Truth, the Faith of the Antients, the Doctrine of the Reformers, and Right Reason.

I shall close these Remarks with the Advice of our learned Apologist, "For my part, as I have never "a whit the lower Esteem of the R. Barclay's Apo- "blessed Testimony of the Holy Scripwy, p. 62. "tures; nor do the less respect any "folid Tradition that is answerable, and according to TRUTH; neither at all descripte Reason, that noble and excellent Faculty of the Mind, because wicked Men have abused the Name of them to cover their Wickedness, and descrive the Simple: So I would not have any reject or distinct the Certainty of that unerring Spirit which GOD hath given his Children, as that which can alone guide them into all TRUTH, because some have falsey pretended to it,

#### SECTION IV.

QUERYIV. Whether the promised Assistance of
the Holy Spirit, to true Christians in all
(a) Ages, be for the Revealing new Truths
and Duties, not contained in the Holy
Scriptures, or for enabling them to believe and obey
those already revealed?
If they assert the former, then Query, Whether
this be not parallel to the Popish Do(b) Grine of Oral Traditions? And by
what Rule shall we distinguish Divine

Infpirations from Diabolical Delusions?

And

And bow shall such as pretend to Divine Inspiration, for the Discovery of such new Truths or Duties, convince others of it, (c) since they have no Miracles, nor extraordinary Gifts for their Credentials, as the Apostles' had?

If the latter be true, then where is the need or use of that immediate objective Revelation they so considently pretend to? And (d) how plainly do their unwarrantable Pretences to it derogate from the Sufficiency and Fulness of the Holy Scriptures, as if they were not by the ordinary subjective Illumination of the Holy Spirit able to make us wise to Salvation, and throughly surnished for every good Work? See 2 Tim. iii. 13, 16, 17.

# REPLY.

down, whether we turn to the Right or Left: Howheit, no blunt both Edges of this Logical Weason, I answer in one Syllable, BOTH; and denying his Consequences, shall consider, first, what kind of Revelation we own, and what we disclaim, and distinguish Duties into general and particular; next, prove the Possibility and Necessity of Revelation; thirdly, how a Man may distinguish between true and salse Revelations; lastly, show that there is now no Necessity of new and outward Miracles: And of each, with all possible Brevity and Perspicuity.

# First, Of the Revelation we Own, and what we Disclaim.

The Revelation we own, is the Discovery and Illumination of the Light and Spirit of GOD, relating to those Things that properly and immediately concern the daily Information and Satisfaction of our Souls in the Way of our Duty to GOD and our Neighbour.

We renounce all fantafical and whimsical Intoxications, or any Pretence to the Revelation of new Matter, Gospel Faith or Doctrine, in Opposition to, or Different from that which our SAVIOUR, His. holy Prophets and Apostles taught, and is recorded

in the Scriptures of TRUTH.

Truths and Duties also are distinguished into Universal and General, which concern and oblige all and every Man, or Singular and Particular, which concern only some particular Persons: For instance, To

do unto all Men as we would have them

Matth. 7. 12. to do to us; To do Good, and communi-Heb. 13. 16. cate according to Ability, are universal

and general Truths and Duties obligatory on all; but to preach the Gospel, and oversee the

Acts 13. 2. Flock, are fingular and particular Duties of such whom the Holy Ghost bath

Rom. 1. 1. Separated, constituted and appointed for such Services.

Having premised these Things, I now proceed to answer the Query more fully and express. As to universal and general Truths and Duties, we believe the promised Assistance of the Holy Spirit to true Christians in all Ages, (I suppose he means since the first Ages of Christianity) is to enable them to believe and obey such Duties already revealed in the Holy Scriptures.

As to fingular and particular Truths and Duties, and Services, we believe the promised Assistance of the Holy Spirit, to true Christians, is for the revealing such New Truths and Duties, not contain in so many Syllables in the Holy Scriptures; and also to enable them to believe and obey such Revelations: If it were not so, I would ask the Querist, in what part of Holy Scripture I shall find A. B. or J. B. by Name, appointed to preach the Gospel; and if A. B. or J. B. come by their Ministry, neither of these Ways, are they not such as run, and GOD never sent, and therefore do not prosit the People, Jer. 23. 32.

We neither urge nor pretend the Necessity of an immediate Revelation of any other general Truth or general Duty, than what is already revealed in the Holy Scriptures. Howbeit, the Holy Ghost is not to be limited, but when he manifests a particular Duty to any particular Person, they stand bound to come up in the Practice of it: Thus we hold not the Revelation of New Things to All; though to Some the Holy Spirit may shew them Things to come, as to that pious Primate Usher, and many others, for the Secrets of the LORD are with them that fear Him: But what we desire tenaciously to adhere to and obey, is the renewed Revelation of the Eternal Way of TRUTH, which is the Life, Virtue, Condition, and very Soul of the Gospel and New Covenant, opposed by None, but such as the GOD of this World has blinded:

This then is directly contrary to the Oral Tradition of the Papist, which teacheth not only Things not commanded, but plainly forbidden, as Purgatory, Prayers to the Saimts, Pilgrimages, &c. But we reject not only all Things forbid, but even pretend to the Revelation of no general Truth, or general Duty that is not contain'd in Holy Scripture.

## Next, To prove the Possibility and Necessity of this Revelation.

We cannot apprehend how any Christian can think immediate Revelation is ceased, and at the same time believe the Promise of CHRIST, Matth. xxviii. 20. That he would be with them to the End of the World: After what manner, is more fully explained in John xiv. 16. 17. By his bleffed Spirit of Truth, which dwelleth with you, and shall be in you. How this bleffed Spirit should abide with Christians for ever, dwell with them, and be in them, and not immediately inspire them, if they be subject thereunto, I confess, is beyond my Comprehention; for there can be nothing more immediate, than that which abideth and dwelleth with, and is in us: And tis very evident from the Scripture Texts in this, and the former Section, that the Primitive Christians, witnessed the fulfilling of this blessed Promise, particularly at Jerusalem; and in the Course of their Ministry, that they had the same Experience, is clear from the Asts of the Aposties and Tenor of the Epifles, writ by the Assistance of the same Holy Spirit, That it is not ceased. I should think the positive and plain Words, FOR EVER, should put the Matter past all doubt, with those who believe and acknowledge the Authority of the Holy Scripture, We are therefore fully persuaded, that Divine immediate Revelation, is to continue as the common Privilege of all True Christians for ever, in proportion to their several Conditions, and the Service required of them; and the least Portion thereof, is the same in kind, the' not in degree: And that this is the only, most true, certain, and unmoveable Foundation of all CHRISTIAN FAITH, I thus prove; That which which all Professors of Christianity, of what kind soever, are forced ultimately to recur unto, when press'd to the last; that for, and because of which, all other Foundations are recommended and accounted Worthy to be believed, and without which they are granted to be of no Weight at all; must needs be the only most true, certain, and unmoveable Foundation of all Christian Faith.

But inward immediate objective Revelation by the Spirit, is that which all Professors of Christianity, of what kind soever, are socced ultimately to recur

unto, &c.

Therefore, &c.

Ask the Papist, why they believe the Tradition of the Church; and Protestants and Socinians, why they believe the Scriptares: They all ultimately resolve in this, because such inspired Men and Doctors, had those Things inwardly and objectively revealed by the Spirit of GOD.

See this Subject fully and learnedly handled by R. Barchay, in a Letter, Entituled, The Possibility and

Necessity of immediate Revelation.

Moreover, seeing, in this, We a-

gree, that by Nature we are Children (d)
of Wrath, dead, and confequently
blind in Sins and Trefpass; and without CHRIST
we can do nothing, and the natural Man knows not
the Things of the Spirit of GOD, because Spiritually
discerned: Wherefore there is an absolute Necessity
for the Holy Spirit to Enliven and to Enlighten,

to give us both Sight and Light, and to show us the wondrous Things of His LAW.

For the outward Creation, and Holy Scripture may inform us, there is a GOD; yet they can neither give us a Sense, Sight, or Taste of Him, or of His Love, or of His Judgment; as these Things are inwardly experienced, where GOD reveals them.

Nature cannot thus refresh and comfort the Soul, altho' Natural Reason, like Death, speaking of the Fame of Wisdom, may tell GOD can do it; what Comfort can that be to the Soul, unless it Feel His Divine Hand reaching unto it the Spiritual Things themselves, that Nature cannot afford? How dark then must the Mind of the Querist be, that asks, where is the Need or Use of that immediate objective Revelation, they so considently pretend to? For if the Work of GRACE can be selt, or is perceptible, them 'tis objective, seeing whatever is perceptible is objective.

Thirdly, How a Man may distinguish between Good and Bad; True and False Revelations.

As the Tree is known by its Fruits. fo Spirits are by their Influences, Motions, and Inclinations: The Spirit of GOD never did incline any to Evil, because 'tis pure and boly for Eyer, and brings all that regard the Convictions and Motions of it, into a Seuse and Sorrow for Sin, and so leads them into a State of Purity. Whatever then inclines to Piety, enables to overcome Evil; stands a Witness against all Unrighteousness; brings the Creature into a practical Performance of Divine Commands; draws into an holy Observation of Gospel-Duties, such as Loving Enemies, doing Good to those that bate us, &c. This is the Spirit of GOD, in whomsoever it appears. As is the Nature of GOD, so is the Nature of His Will, purely Spiritual, and therefore requireth a Spiritual Sense to discern it; which when raised up in us, by a Divine Operation, doth as clearly and certainly know the Voice.

70

or Revelation of the Will of GOD, as the outward Sense knows and perceives the outward Object. These Heavenly Enjoyments, or Perceptions, do as really differ from all false Similitudes, and Fittitious Appearances, which either the Mind of Man can imitate, or any Evil Spirit can counterfeit, as a True Man differs from a Dead Image, or True Bread, Wine, Honey or Milk, do from the Pictures of those Things: "As the Description of the Light of the Sun, says (R. B.) or of curious

"Colours to a Blind-Man, who, tho' Barclay's Apology

" of the largest Capacity, cannot so p. 66.

" well understand it, by the most

"acute and lively Description, as a Child can by feeing them: So neither can the natural Man, of

"the largest Capacity, by the best Words, even Scripture Words, so well understand the Mysteries of GOD's Kingdom, as the least and weakest

"Child, who tafteth them, by having them re-

" vealed inwardly, and Objectively by the Spirit.

Lastly, If what is thought to be a Divine Revelation is plainly perceived to contradict enlight ned and right Reason, the Holy Scriptures, or any Divine Idea, which is clearly perceived in the Soul, 'tis manifest, it is not a Divine Revelation; but either a false Imagination, or a wicked Suggestion; because the Holy Spirit cannot contradict it felf, or any former Revelation of, or from it self. Lastly, Concerning MIRACLES, which our Querist terms Credentials to convince others of a Divine Inspiration.

The same Answer the first Resormers gave to the like Objection from the Church of Rome, may suffice, that they did not Preach any New Gofpel, but the very Tame, which had been confirmed by our SA-VIOUR's Miracles, and his Apostles. Certainly there's a great Difference between those, who are concern'd in Publishing and Introducing a New Diffeenfation; and them who are employ'd only in Reforming from Abuses and Corruptions, a People professing the same Dispensation already introduced, and confirmed by Miracles. Thus Moses was an Instrument in the LORD's Hand to work many great Miras cles; but we read of few of the succeeding Prophets, who were certainly Divinely Inspired, that wrought any, even John, than whom a greater Prophet never was born, the Text tells us, be did no Miracle, 70bn x. 41.

Tis clear from Scripture, that Antichrift shall be permitted to work false Miracles; yea, and so to counterfeit the true, that it will be hard to discern the one from the other, without GOD's immediate Direction and Teaching: Moreover, seeing GOD and Nature do nothing in Vain, and that even true Miracles did not convince the unbelieving and blasphemous Jews; therefore we think the Preaching of sound Doctrine, accompanied with an Holy Life, is a better Evidence of a true Prophet, than all outward Miracles whatsoever, as CHRIST said, Matthewii. 16. By their Fruits ye shall know them: He doth

not fav. by their Miracles, but by their Fruits. And lastly, consider in whose Steps these Miraele-Hunters tread; what kind of People, when our LORD was visible among Men, were they, that demanded of Him, saying, Shew us a Sign from Heaven? Not unlike their Father and Master, who also required the like of Him, saying, Matth. iv. 3. If thou be the Son of GOD, command these Stones, that they be made Bread: And what Character the Lip of Truth has stamp'd on such, Matth, xvi. 4. A wicked and adulterous Generation seeketh after a Sign.

#### SCRIPTURE PROOFS

AY be met with, not only in this and the former Section, but in fundry parts of the Bible, which abounds with a Cloud of Witnesses for the Indwelling, Teaching, Revelation of the Holy Spirit, enough to fill a Volum it felf.

But there is a Spirit in Man, and the Inspiration of

the Almighty giveth them Understanding.

And the' the Lord give you the Bread of Adversity, and the Water of Affliction, yet shall not thy Teachers be removed into a Corner any more; but thine Eye shall see

thy Teachers, and thine Ear shall bear a Word behind thee; saying, This is the Way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left.

Now the Lord God and his Spirit hath fent me; shus faith the Lord thy Redeemer, the Holy one of Israel. I am the Lord thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth thee by the Way that thou shouldst go.

And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour out my Spirit upon all Flesh, and your sons and your Daughters shall prophesy, &c.

As for me this is my Covenant with them, faith the Lord; My Spirit that is upon thee and my Words which I have put into thy Mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth nor out of the Mouth of thy feed nor out of the Mouth of thy fact feed, faith the Lord, from henceforth and for ever.

Job. 32. 8.

Isa. 30. 20, 21.

Ifa. 48. 16, 17.

Joel 2. 28.

Isai. 59. 21.

Heb. 8. 10, 11,12.

Helb and Blood bath not revealed it unto thee, but Mat. 16. 17. my Fasber. It is written in the Prophett, They shall be all taught of God, Ge. See Isaiab 54. 13. Fer. John 6. 45. 31. 34. But God hath revealed them unto m by his Spirit, for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things I Cor. 2. 10. to of God; for what Man knoweth the things of a Man, save the spirit of Man which is in him; even fe the things of God knoweth no Man but the Spirit of God. Now we have received not the Spirit of the World, but the Spirit which is of God, that we might know the things that are freely given to m of God; which things also we speak not in the Words which Man's Wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghoft teacheth, comparing spiritual things with spiritual; but the natural Man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are Foolisbness unto bim, neither can he know them, because they are Spiritually discern'd. No Man knoweth the Son but the Father; neither Mat. 11. 27. knoweth any Man the Father. [ave the Sea, and he to whomsever the Son will reveal Him. But when it pleased God who separated me from my Mother's Womb, and call'd me by his Grace to reveal Gal. 1. 15. & 16. bis Son in me.

That the God of our Lord Jesus Crist, the Father

Ephel. 1. 17.

of Glory may give unto you the Spirit of Wisdom
and Revelation in the Knowledge of Him.

Phil. 3. 15.

If in any thing ye be otherwise minded, God shall

reveal even this unto you.

Rom. 1. 19. Because what is to be known of God is manifest in them, for God hath shewed it to them.

This is the Covenant that I will make with the House of Israel after those days, saith the Lord, I will put my Laws into their Mind, and write them in

their Hearts, and I will be to them a God and they shall be to one a People, and they shall not teach every Man his Neighbour, and every Man his Brother; saying, know the Lord, for all shall know me, from the least to the greatest; for I will be merciful to their Unrighteousness, and their sint and their sint and their sint and their sint and

المالية المناسبة

Aut be-

## Authorities from our own Writers.

Know the monstrous Conceits that some have of our Meaning by Revelation, fancying we understand whimsical Raptures, strange and prodigious Trances; but such imagine Evil of things they know not; we disclaim any Share or Interest in those vain Whimsies, and idle Intoxications, professing our Revelation to be a solid and neceffary Discovery from the Lord of those things that do import and concern our daily Conditions, in reference to the Honour

which is due to Him, and Care owing to our own Souls. . We distinguish betwixt a Revelation of a new Gospel, and new Doctrines, and a new Revelation of the good old Gospel and Doctrines; the last we plead for, but the first we utterly deny.

Question 28. Is immediate Revelation or In-

spiration ceased or not? Answer, No. 'Tis that which Paul pray'd for, that the God of our Lord Jelus Christ, the Father of Glory, might give unto the Saints the Spirit of Wisdom and Revelation. 'Tis the Inspirati-

on of the Almighty which gives us Understanding, who revealeth to us deep and secret things; and that Spirit in all Ages entring into holy Souls, makes them Friends of God and Prophets, and without this Inspiration the Scriptures and Things of God cannot be known or understood, for no Man knows the Things of God. but the Spirit of God, and

he to whom the Spirit reveals them, till when the Scriptures are but a fealed Book, which neither the Unlearned, nor Learned can read till the Opening of the Seals, &c.

The Scriptures are a sealed Book to all but those who know them, by the same Hand

which originally gave them; so that however common they may be in the World,

they are Strangers to them that understand them not; and tho' old, respecting the time, when they were revealed to the Saints, yet new to every Age; so that we affert not a Revelation of new things, but a renew'd Revelation of those things God made former Ages Witnesses of, otherwise Men are no more benefited by them; and to be benefited, they must be made ours by the Spirit, which made them the holy Antients.

(a) W. Penn's serious Apology, p. 874.

R. Barclay's A-

pology, p. 91.

Apology for the Peaple called Quakers, 1674 p. 82, 83.

Eph. 1. 17. Dan. 2. 21. Wildom 7. 27. I/a. 29. II. I Cor. 2. 10, 13. Epb. 1. 13.

4. 301

W. Penn's Works, Vol. 2. p. 241.

p. 331.

Inspirations after the Apostles Decease, and consequently no more Testimonies nor Prophecies to be, than what the remaining Scriptures give us, or the pouring out of the Holy Ghost belongs as well to after Ages, as to that; as hath been abundantly proved, and therefore fresh Testimonies and Prophecies, by way of farther opening, or preffing the antient Truth, recorded in the Old and New Testament, may in after Ages be given forth. un-less God and his Spirit should be limited, and many Parts of the Scripture remain unfulfilled.

In short, either there are never to be more

R. Barclay's Quakerism confirm'd. Quarto, 1678. p. Io.

We know the Scriptures Testimony by the Spirit, tanquam a priori, as we know the Effect by the Caule, and we know the Spirits Testimony by the Scriptures, tanquam a posteriori, as we know the Cause by the Effect. and so both are objective, and yet in a divers Kind, be-

cause the objective Evidence of the Scripture is but derived and secondary.

R.Claridge's Lux Evangelica, p. 84.

We distinguish of immediate Revelation, and fay 'tis two-fold, either in Kind or Degree. Now tho' we believe the immediate Revelation which we have is from the fame holv Spirit that open'd in the Prophets and Apostles, and them that gave forth the holy Scriptures; yet we do not fay, it is the same Revelation for Degree, which they had, but that it is the

fame for Kind. 2dly, We do not plead for any new Gospel-Faith, or Doctrine, different from that which Christ and His hory Prophets and Apostles taught, and is recorded in the Scripbut for the Revelation of that which they tures of Truth taught, and is therein recorded.

William Penn's Apology, Quarto, 1671, p. 86. 87.

That the only Sign and Evidence of Infoiration is Miracles, we utterly renounce and denv; as what is most false and unworthy of the Reason. Perspicuity and Self-evidencing Verity of the Christian Religion. I need

not go far to detect the Fallity of the Affertion, fince many, nay most of the Prophets are not recorded to have work'd any; and if the Scriptures are acknowledged to have been given forth by the Holv Ghost, how many mention'd in them, whose Words and Works compile them, never work'd so much as one Miracle, and that both under the Old and New Testament.

# REMARKS.

our own, to vouch this our Characteristical Doctrine, which the Querist does not in the least question, but censures our Pretensions to Divine Inspiration and Revelation, as consident, unwarrantable, &c. All which is humbly submitted to the Judgment of the Unbyass'd; as also, whether our Asserting the Necessity of the Holy Spirit, which dictated the Scriptures of TRUTH, to expound the same, and exhibit to the Soul the glorious Things themselves that are spoken of the City of GOD. When ther, I say, this be to derogate from, or rather to extend surther, and open to View the Excellency and Sufficiency of those inspired Writings, without which Divine Tutor they remain as a sealed Book; of which Opinions the godly Martyrs, and some of his eminent elder Brethren were:

"TINDAL believed his Salvation by Christ, because he felt the Truth and Certainty thereof, written in his Heart, by the Spirit of GOD being inwardly taught by the same Spirit he believed, not, because it was written in Books, or preached by Man, but because he found it written in his own Heart, and selt the Spirit of GOD so preached ing and testifying to his Soul.

"Bishop YEWEL denies the Scriptures to be intelligible without the special Help, Prompting, and Revelation of GOD's Holy Spirits

" BRAD FOR D, in the Name of all the rest;

" says, We do believe and know the Scriptures;

" CHRIS"

" CHRIST's Sheep, being thereof affured by the " same Spirit that spoke them. " CALVIN expressly tells us, Instit. L. 1. C. 8.

"Tis necessary the same Spirit that spake by the "Mouth of the Prophets, should pierce into our Hearts, to persuade us, that they faithfully deli-" vered that which was committed to them of "GOD." And in his Third Book, in Answer to this Objection, 'Tis not without great Temerity that we dare so boast of the Spirit of CHRIST. He answers, "Who would believe that the Sottisbuess of " these Men was so great, who would be esteem'd " the Masters of the World, that they should so " fail in the first Principles of Religion? Verily, I " could not believe it, if their own Writings did " not testify so much: Paul accounts those the Sons " of GOD, who are acted by the Spirit of GOD; " but these will have the Children of GOD acted " by their own Spirits, without the Spirit of GOD." He further adds, " Seeing these Things are the first "Grounds of Piety, it is miserable Blindness to ac-" cuse Christians of Pride, because they dare glory of the Presence of the SPIRIT; without which

"Glorying, Christianity it self could not be.

"OWEN, Exercit. 2. 7. 9. The only publick, " authentick, and infallible Interpreter of the Holy " Scripture, is he who is the Author of them; from " the Breathing of whose Spirit, it derives all its " Verity, Perspicuity, and Authority.

" BEZA, on 2 Pet. 1. 19. writes, the Under-" standing of the Scriptures must be setch'd from the " same Spirit that dictated them.

" PETER MARTYR, Loc. Comm. P. 2. " C. 18. Tis the Spirit of GOD that reveals the "TRUTH in the Holy Scriptures. " BUL-

" BULLINGER, 4 Decad. 8 Sermon, That " Men fetch the Understanding of heavenly Things, " and Knowledge of the HOLY GHOST, from " no where else than from the same Spirit. Cum multis aliis.

Thus the godly Martyrs were affur'd of the Verity, True Meaning, and Divine Authority of the Holy Scriptures by immediate Inspiration, or the Revelation of the Divine Spirit in their own Hearts; in which also the Westminster Confession, Chap. 1. Sect. 5. seems express. of the

Our full Perfuasion, and infallible Truth thereof, is from the inward Work of the Holy Spirit bearing Witness, by and with the Word in our Hearts: Which very Tenet exactly agrees with ours, in preferring the Testimony of the Spirit, even to that of the Scriptures, the full Persuasion and infallible Truth whereof, we derive from the fame Fountain whence they proceeded; which Principle, if it be the highest Affront to Scriptures, as in the preceding Section the Querift terms it, we both feem equally guilty. Lastly, I request the Querist to consider, whether his Undervaluing the Spirit, or Light, be not a greater Affront to the Son of GOD, who proclaim'd himself the Light of the WORLD, as well as contradictory to the Section aforesaid.

#### SECTION V.

QUERY V. Since the Quakers talk so much of the Light within, and direct all Men to it, we may justly enquire, whether themselves are agreed what they mean by the Light within? For since they affert it to be a Substance, as distinct from our Souls as our Souls are from our Bodies, (b) (b) Barclay's A- it must be either a created Substance or on the second substance.

If it be a created Substance, then why does George Whitehead (c) affirm the Light with-

(c) Disper Nunged, in to be divine, uncreated, and to be the divine Essence itself? And why

does George Fox, jun affirm it to be the eternal God? Why does William Penn (d)

(d) Hicks's Diaalogues p. <3.

And why do Robert West (e) require
(e) DammableHerefes discovered.

give it so often the Epithet of Eternal?

And why do Robert West (e) require
if the Light within be only a created

Substance, then all those Expressions

are horrible Blasphenny, and ought to be censured by them as such.

If the Light within be an uncreated Substance, then 'tis God himself, and if so, how to mes George Barclay to tell us, (f) "That 'tis not the proper Essence and

"Nature of God precisely taken, which is not divifible into Parts and Measures (as they suppose the

"Light within to be as being a most pure and fimple Being, word of all Composition and Divifrom But it is a spiritual, heavenly, and in-

"visible Principle, in which God, as Father, "Son, and Spirit, dwells, a Measure of which divine and glorious Life is in all men as a seed,

which

"which of its own Nature invites and inclines unto God" Nay, if the Light within he God, how comes the same R. Barclay to call it the Vehicle of God, and the spiritual Flesh and Blood of Christ? How comes he to suppose this uncreated Substance to be capable of Growth and Nourishment? Nay, how comes he to assert it to be the immediate Principle, by which WE pray to God or praise him? Can GOD's own uncreated Essence be the Principle in us that prays to and praises himself? Nay, how came George Keith (g) (while an to the City of God approved Writer among the Quakers) p. 130. Gc.

to assert that the Light within is of a middle Nature between the Nature of God and the Nature of Man? For if the Light within be an uncreated Substance and consequently God: all these Expressions are manifest Blasphemy, and some of them downright Nonsense. What then shall we think of those that after all their Noise of the Light within, are themselves involved in such contradictory Opinions about it, that some take it for God, and some for a Creature? And whether-soever Opinion they follow, they run into the Guilt of Blasphemy, either by ascribing the incommunicable Persections of God, to a created Substance, or by ascribing palpable Impersections to an uncreated One? And what Evidence have they from Scripture of any intellectual Substance distinct from God, Angels, and the Souls of Men?

If it be objected, that Christ is called the Light that enlightens every Man that comes into the

World, John 1. 9.

Answer, The utmost that these Expressions can be reasonably supposed to mean is, that Christ is the Author of all that intellectual Light and Knowledge that Manking enjoys; partly, as we derive our intellectual

D. 4

tellectual Powers themselves from him, by whom (as the Apostle tells as) All Things were created whether Visible or Invisible. See Col. 1. 16. Partly, because tis through the Interposal of his Mediation, that any Notices of Good and Evil are preserved in our lapsed Nature; and chiesly, because he is the Author of supernatural Knowledge to all that enjoy it, even unto Gentiles and Jews without distinction; and what signifies this, to the making the Light a Substance in us, distinct from our own Souls; and such as they are not agreed, whether it be God or a Creature, a sinite or infinite Being.

## REPLY

dreadful Logical Instrument to cut down even our Darling Text, John 1.9. and confound, darken and eclipse our beloved Principle of the Divine Light; by which, as in my Reply to Section 2, we mean no other than the Spirit of CHRIST, or Grace of GOD; in which, as well the Universality, Divinity, and Sufficiency thereof, we are all agreed, tho a Diversity of Phrase without Contradiction may occur on different Occasions, for many Reasons, and divers Respects.

As this Divine Light may be consider'd, sometimes as the Original Fountain of Light in CHRIST our LORD, the Glorious Sun of the Intellectual WORLD; sometimes as Emanations Streams, Beams, or Rays from the same Glorious Sun; communicated to the Soul in Proportion to its Capacity, Necessity and Openness: Concerning each of these, divers and different Things may be predica-

ed

soul of MAN, without the least Contradiction or

Confusion.

Thus, respecting the Son of GOD, the Divine Logos, who proclaim'd himself the Light of the WORLD, his Divine Essence is infinite, and indivisible into Parts and Measures; but in respect of the Soul of MAN, whose Capacities and Abilities are different, one may receive more or less of this Divine Light; which Gift, with regard tous, not init self, may be finite, limited, and distinguished into different Portions and Measures, because our finite Souls can't contain an infinite, but so much, and no

more, than is agreeable to their Capacity.

Again, the Divine Light, in its own Essence, admits neither of Growth, nor Increase, being infinite; but with respect to the Soul of MAN, the Portion of Light, communicated to the Soul, may be enlarged according to the different Degrees of Openness, Purity and Conversion towards the Divine Light, as is plain from fundry Texts, Pfal. xxxvi. 9. In thy Light shall we see Light. Prov. iv. 18. The Path of the Just, is, as . the Shining Light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect Day. Wisdom 7, 26. 27. (Wisdom) the brightness of the Everlasting Light being but one, sho can do all Things, and remaining in her self, she maketh all Things new; and in all Ages entring into Holy Souls, the maketh them Friends of GOD, and Prophets. (Mark first, Friends, then Prophets.) Matth. v. 8. Blessed are the pure in Heart, for they shall see GOD. John x. 10. I am come that they might have Life, and that they might have it more abundantly. John vii, 17. If any Man will do bis Will, he shall know of the Doctrine. Matth. xxv. 29. Unto every one that bath, shall be given, and he shall have abundance. With many more to like purpose.

Of this intelletual Sun, the outward Sun in the Firmament is a lively Emblem which enlightens all Mankind universally; some more some less, yet all at one time or another, with Light sufficient to answer the several Purposes of this LIFE; and tho' in it self undivided, and in Heaven, yet sends its Beams and Emanations, which are inseparable from it, into each Chamber, in different Proportions, according to their Situation, Openness and Transparency of the Glass; which Light, tho' not in it self, may, respecting any Room where the Glass is foul, or Windows shut, be eclipsed or thut out in part, or totally: And again, the Light in that Room, the not in respect of the Sun, may be enlarg'd and encrease in Proportion to its Situation, Openness and Transparency of the Glass or Medium aforesaid. The Application is so very easy, that I need not make a Tautological Repetition, only instead of Sun, read the Divine Light, and instead of Chamber, read the Soul, &c.

And the our Learned Friend, R. Barclay, in some Editions of his Works; writing of the Divine Light, he fays, which we call Vehiculum DEI, or GOD's Chariot, speaking, as I conceive, in the Perfon of the Learned, who have used these Terms, and not in the Person of the People called QUAKERS, who generally speaking, are ignorant of School Distinctions, being a plain People, and most of all affect Scripture Language, without Metaphylical Glosses, to adorn their Christian Doctrine; therefore in the later Editions, 'tis instead of we call, chang'd into fome call, as being more proper, in that all do not call it so, neither understand that Term, nor the Term of Middle Substance, nor of Substance in general; of which the Learned themselves have no clear and adequate Conception, yet is not the Term Vebiculum DEI, or the Chariot of GOD wholly indefentible, or devoid of Scripture Authority; for

GOD and CHRIST, is not only said to be Light, but to dwell in the Light, to be clothed with the Light, and to have a Throne in the Fiery Flams, as I John i. 7. If we walk in the Light, as he is in the Light, I Tim. vi. 16. Who only bath Immortality, and dwelleth in the Light, which no Man can approach unto. Psal. civ. 2. Who coverest thy salf with Light, as with a Garment. Dan. vii. 9. I behald till the Thrones were cast down; and the Antient of Days did sit, whose Garment was white as Snow, and the Hair of his Head like pure Wool: his Throne was slike) the Fiery Flame, and his Wheels (25) burning Fire.

As to what Use we make of John 1. 9. I refer to Section 2, as to its being the immediate Principle, by which we Pray, is the Subject of the next Section.

Howbeit, not only by our Querist's Paraphrase on John 1, 9. but his continual Harping and Tautological Repetition of the Divine Light being a Distinct Substance from our Souls, &c. six times in this and the next Query, as if it were a Limb of our Heresy or Blasphemy. I observe he must be of Opinion, that it is not distinct from, but one with our natural Reason, or at best but natural Conscience; to which I reply,

# First, That it is a distinct Substance from the Soul.

Because this good, boby and divine Principle may be inwardly felt to reprove that Soul for Sin, before the Soul is either good, holy, or in any Degree made Partaker of its Divine Nature. Now no Accident can be in a Subject, without giving the Subject its own Denomination; as where Whiteness, Hardness, &c., are in a Subject; there the Subject is call d White

Hard, &c. Wherefore it being no Accident, and may be felt by the Soul, it must needs be a distinct Substance. The Light cannot be the Soul, for that is innate; whereas the Light is adventitious, and given to the Soul to command and govern his Reaion, and natural Faculties, which a Man in Health can move and exercise at Pleasure; but this Light of CHRIST he cannot excite when he pleases but it moves and strives with Man, as the LORD sees meet. But seeing my Querist allows the Spirit of GOD to be a Distinct Substance from the Soul of MAN; and that, as appears by Section 2, we affert the Divine Light of CHRIST is the same and no other than the Spirit of GOD; it 'follows without further Ratiocination, and as plain as any Proposition in EUCLID, that the Divine Light is a Diffinat Substance.

# Next, That this Divine Light of CHRIST, is not our Rational Faculty, or Natural Reason.

We say, our Natural rational Faculty is our Sight, but not our Light, by which rational Organ we discern and judge what the Divine Light shews us, viz. Good from Evil, and Error from Truth. Even as the Eye of the Body is the sensible Organ of seeing External Objects thro' the External Light, as the Sun in the Firmament makes to the Eye the Organ of Light, but not that Light it self; so does the Reason or Rational Faculty of the Soul see Spiritual or Immaterial Objects, thro' the Illumination of the Light of CHR IST within; but 'tis by no means that Light it self, any more than the Eye is the Sun:

Which R. Barclay, further illufirates: As GOD gave two great. Lights to Rule the outward World, the Sun and Moon; the greater Light to rule the Day, and the lesser Light

Apology Prop. 6.

to rule the Day, and the tener Light of his Son, a Spiritual Divine Light, to rule him in Things Spiritual, and the Light of Reason to rule him in Things Natural; and even as the Moon borrows her Light from the Sun; so ought Men, (if they would be rightly and comfortably order'd in Natural Things) to have their Reason enlightned by this divine and pure Light; which enlightned Reason, in those that obey and follow this True Light, we confess may be useful to Man, even in Spiritual Things, as it is still subservient and subject to the other, even as the Animal Life in Man, regulated and order'd by his Reason, helps him in going about Things that are Rational.

# Lastly, That this Divine Light is not our Natural Conscience.

Conscience comes from Conscience, i.e. Knowledge with another; and is that Knowledge in Man's Heart, which ariseth from what agreeth, or is contrary to any Thing believ'd by him, whereby he becomes conscious to himself, that he transgresseth by doing that which he is persuaded he ought not to do, or approve himself; when he acteth according to his Persuasion. Hence Conscience follows the Judgment, doth not inform it. But this Light as it is received, removes the Blindness of the Judgment, opens the Understanding, and rectifies the Judgment. And Conscience in some may be defiled and corrupted. Titus 1.15. That even their Mind and Conscience is Desiled. But

R. Barclay's A.

pology, Prop. 6. Section 24.

this Divine Light never did consent to Evil, for tis expresly said, that it makes all Things manifest that are reproveable, Eph. v. 13. Wherefore, as R. Barcley in the same Section says, some of us have fitly compared it (the Conscience) to a Lanthorn. and the Light of CHRIST to a Candle (Burning) a Lanthorn is useful, when a clear Candle burns and thines in it; but otherwise of no Use: And herewith agree these Texts, Prov. xx. 27. The Spirit of Man, is the Candle of the LORD, and Job. xxxii. 8. But there is a Spirit in Man, and the Inspiration of the ALMIGHTY giveth them Understanding. Whence it is plain, there is a manifest Difference betwixt the Inspiration of the ALMIGHTY, and ther Term for the Light or Spirit of GOD, and the Spirit of MAN, (which comprehends both his natural Reason, Judgment and Conscience) which Spirit of MAN must receive an Understanding from the Inspiration of the ALMIGHTY, or else have no Light in the Things of GOD, no more than a Lanthorn or unlighted Candle can give Light in outward Affairs. Thus W. Penny

What is that, but that Divine Light which gives Light to the Candle? for

the Candle cannot light it self, and by the Repetition of Sin, is said to be often blown out, for the it cannot blow that Light out, it blows out its Emlightnings; thus Sin quenches the Spirit that is the Enlivenings of it; for the Spirit it self, cannot be

quenched. And R. Barclay says, All confess they feel this (Light) but they will not have it to be of that Virtue:

fome will have it to be Reason, some a Natural Conscience, some certain Re-

licks of GOD's Image that remained in ADAM; fo CHRIST, as he met with Oppolition from all kind of Professors in his outward Appearance, so doth he now, in his inward.

SCRIP.

G. Whitehead's

#### SCRIPTURE PROOFS

Are cited in the foregoing Paragraphs, and need not be repeated again.

### Authorities from our own Writers.

W. TRITING concerning the acute Rector of Bemerton, F. NORRIS, he adds,
I shall confess, thou hast supposed and

profest many general Truths in thy Books

in respect to the Divine Light within; as, First, That to be actually enlightned by Divine Light of CHRIST in this Light; is the universal Benefit of all Men: yea, of all the Intelligent Creation. Man, p. 22. 23.

That it is the Essential Truth of GOD.—Yet that it doth not formally enlighten or instruct me, but when I attend to it, and consult it. That in thy Account, it (the Divine Light,) is the very Essence and Substance of the DEITT exhibi-

tive of all Truth.

If by natural, be meant a created Thing, as Man is, or any Thing that is requisite to the W.Penn's Works. Composition of Man, I deny it; the Text is Vol. 2. p. 857 expresly against it, and says, the Light with

which Man is lighted, is the Life of the Word which was with GOD, and was GOD;——It is natural (i.e. common) to Man to have a Supernatural Light, and for the Creature to be lighted by an Uncreated Light; as is the Light of the Uncreased Word, (thus with respect to CHRIST, the Sun of Righteousness in his own Essence, being the Glorious Light of the Intellectual World.)

The Illumination is from GOD, or CHRIST. the Divine WORD; but Ditto, Key. p. 3. not therefore, that whole GQD, or CHRISTis in every Man, any more than Ditto Vol. 2. p. the whole Sun or Air, is in every House or Chamber. W. Pens. fpeaking of our Adver-

faries; they make too bold with us, in faying in our Name, that CHRIST is in all Men, for we chuse rather to express our selves otherwise; as a Manifestation of

CHRIST

CHRIST is in every Man, or that the Light of CHRIST is within every Man. And in so saying, I have by many plain Scriptures proved that we speak but the Truth, and that which is every Man's Blesling; and it were well all would prize it, and live up to it. Ditto, p. 295. GOD, who is the great Sun of Righteousness, doth as truly cause his Light Spiritual to arise upon the Souls of Men, as his sun Natural upon their Bodies; and as what Knowledge we have of the Natural Sun, is by its Light Operation and Effects upon the WORLD; so our Knowledge of the Eternal Sun of Righteousness, GOD, who is Light, and in Him is no Darkness at all, is only and alone, by his Divine Light, Operations, and Effects, in and upon our Understandings and Consciences: So that when we say that the Light is within any, we do not intend the whole Being of Light. We utterly deny, that the Manifestation in Man, strictly consider d, is the most High GOD, but a Manifestation of and from GOD, by the Inshinings of his bleffed Light; and we cannot be faid to worship the Manifestation, but that Eternal GOD who is Light, and is thereby manifested: And all Worship, otherwise founded, is not of GOD, nor pleasing to Him, but of the Invention of Men, which he will confound. Ibid. p. 580. Are not Measures and Degrees Scripture-Terms? Does it ftrike at GOD's Immensity, because he measures forth Himself in His inward Discovery, according to Man's Capacity? It is called Measure, with respect to Man, and not that GOD is divisible. Ibid, p. 252. Though the Light shines not alike into all habitable Places, yet the same Light, by Nature, shines into all such Places. For Illustration only: First, If a Man has fix Rooms exposed to the Sun, there may be more Light in some one than another, yet not therefore another Sun or Light. Secondly. If People refuse to see by it, it implies no Deficiency in the Light, but argues manifest Rebellion in the Party. Thirdly, That whatever Means it may please GOD to use to stir up Men to observe and obey the Light they withstand, they ought not to be thought superfluous, or the Light therefore insufficient. Fourthly. That all such Means as can be Effectual, proceed from that Divine Principle in others, and with Defign of turning the Rebellious to that GRACE which they refift in themselves.

As CHRIST is called the Light, that enlightens every Man, the Light of the WORLD; therefore the R. Barclay's Apolicy. Prop. 6. Light is taken for CHRIST, who truly is the Fountain of Light, and hath his Habitation in its for Fuel Property is the state of the state

Sect. 15. tion in it for Ever.

So much in respect of the Gist of the Diversity of Phrase on the same Article, I shall subjoin one Authority.

The

The Holy Apostle Paul's Rhetorical Forms of Speech might be more agreeable to the Rules of Art, but not J. Wyeth's of the Holy Spirit; than those of the rest of the Apostles; yet his Learning and their Illite-Switch, p. 39. rature were both of excellent Use, the Minds of the Persons being under Subjection to the spirit of GOD:

This was their great Rule; fo that, though according to the human Helps they had, they might use various, yet not command

Terms in the same Article.

I shall close these Authorities with two, from other Hands. Plotinus calls GOD, Light; and fays, that as the Sun cannot be known but with its own Light, so GOD cannot be known but by his own Light; and as the Eye cannot see the Sun. but by receiving its Image, so Man cannot know GOD but by receiving his Image; and that it behoveth Man to come to Purity of Heart, before he could know GOD.

Also Gyrillus Alexandrinus on John, Lib. 6. Ch. 21. As the sensible sun is carried upon our Horizon, that it may communicate the Gift of its Clearness unto all, and make its Light shine upon all; but if any one close his Eye-lids, or willingly turn himself from the Sun, refusing the Benefit of its Light. he wants its Illumination, and remains in Darkness; not through defect of the Sun, but through his own Fault: So that the true sun, who came to enlighten those that fat in Darkness, and in the Region of the Shadow of Death, visited the Earth for this Cause, that he might communicate unto all the Gift of Knowledge and Grace, and illuminate the inward Eves of all by a peculiar Splendor: But many reject the Gift of this Heavenly Light, freely given to them, and have closed the Eyes of their Minds, least so excellent an Illumination, or Irradiation of the Eternal Light should shine into them: It is not then through defect of the true Sun. but only through their own Iniquity and Hardness; for, as the wife Man saith, Wifdom 2. 21. Their own Wickedness bath blinded them.

# REMARKS.

N: this long and elaborate Section, our Querift has cited five Authorities; of which two are from fuch as have been disowned by us, and the third is from a bitter and implacable Adversary, Hicks, who never was of our Society. Hence no wonder, if not only Paradoxes, but real Contradietions should appear: Even Keith himself acknowledges, in his printed Narrative, That that very Book met with no small Opposition at London; wherein he broached that Metaphytical Notion of Middle Nature, and Vehiculum Dei. And concerning R. West's Book, I find William Penn's Account in his Answer to a Book call'd the QUAKERS Opinions, Quarto, 1678. p. 13. The Man (fays he) is not entirely in Society with us; but there has been some Dissatisfaction in the Minds of our Friends about him in several respects; and particularly, this Book was not received, or printed by us.—If in any Thing it be un-found, it will not lye at our Door.

May not the Unprejudiced hence observe, that with some no Usage is too base, nor Practice too vile, to run us headlong, nolens volens, into the Guilt of horrid Blasphemy: Whereas, set aside the Authors and Consequences we disown, and cite at large those Authors we own, their seeming Paradoxes vanish, as easily as that of the two Apostles, Paul and James, concerning JUSTIFICATION by Faith and Works; and no more contradict each other, than these various ways of expressing the same Thing; I see by the Sun, or, I see by the Rays, Beams, Light, or shining of the Sun: Thus some of our Friends affert the Soul of Man is illuminated by CHRIST;

others,

others, by a Celeftial Ray from CHRIST, the Sun

of Righteousness.

Howbeit, feeling all our approved Writers are fully agreed about the Divine Principle and its Essential Attributes of Universality, Divinity, and Suspiciency; if any Variety or Divelity of Phrase be concerning this sublime and supernatural Principle, concerning some circumstantial Mode of Existence, which is not tevealed in Holy Scripture, is but Matter of Opinion, no Article of Faith: And whereas, none has therein openly opposed or writ against his Brother concerning it, though too common a Practice among the Doctors and Teachers belonging to the Churches of Scotland and Rome.

What need I mention more, than that numberless Shole of bitter and scandalous Pamphlets among the Non-Conformists, against each other, both in the West of England and North of Ireland, about that of Subscribing or Non-Subscribing to their Darling DIANA, the Westminster-Confession, forming two Parties, called New-Light and Oldeling to the Then, &c. For let an Angel from Heaven teach any Thing contrary to that Confession, &c. though never so Orthodox, and consonant to the Holy Scripture, he must expect no better Quarters from one Party, than to be branded with the odious Name of Heretick, as if They alone had been commissionated to set Bounds to the Faith of all Mankind.

" I see plainly (says Chillingworth) and with mine

" own Eyes, that there are Popes

"against Popes, Councils against Religion of Prote-Councils, some Fathers against No. 56.

" others, the same Fathers against

"themselves, a Consent of Fathers of one Age, against a Consent of Fathers of another Age, the Church of one Age against the Church of another

"Age.

### SECTION VI

QUERY VI. Since they deny the Soul of Man to be the immediate Principle of any Religious Actions, and affert this distinct Substance

(a) within us to be the Principle of em,

R. Barclay's Apolegy at large on the
Head of Worthin within how evidently do they here-

Head of Worship. Within) how evidently do they bereby subvert the scriptural Notion of Regeneration and Spiritual Worship? They subvert

the scriptural Notion of Regeneration: For, according to G. (I suppose he means) R. Barclay, Regeneration is the growing up of this new Substance in

us, that is as distinct from our Souls

see Barclay's spelogy on the Light
within.

But the scriptural Regeneration implies a renewing Change wrought by

the Holy Spirit in our own Souls themselves, where
he are seen Under and was an Spirit media with the seen seen seen the day of the seen seen seen the s

the Holy Spirit in our own Souls themselves, whereby our own Understandings are savingly enlightned, our own Wills are renewed, and our own Affections raised and elevated to the Things above; and, in a word, our own Souls renewed to the Image and Likeness of God. So the spiritual Worship, which the Scriptures require, consists in those bonourable adoring Thoughts of GOD, and those devout Inclinations and Affections towards him; which, by the Assistance of the Holy Spirit, are excited in our own Minds and Hearts, by our Contemplation of his Works, and written Word. But the spiritual Worship of the Quakers requires a Cessation of all the Asts of our own Souls, (which they condemn as Will-Worship) and is performed by the Light within, as the imme-

diate Principle, (c) i. e. by a Subflance entirely distinct from our own Souls, and which our Souls are but the passive Instruments of. Now, Now, if this distinct Substance be GOD; then, according to them, GOD in us worships himself. And to assert this is both Blashhemy and Nonsense. If this Substance be a Creature, then the Notion of spiritual Worship is, that another Being in us, (and that as distinct from our Souls as our Souls from our Bodies) worships GOD for us. And how can the Acts of another Creature render us, who are but Passive in the whole Matter, either acceptable to GOD, or rewardable by him? Or how can we, according to this Notion be properly said to worship GOD at all? And, Query, Whether all this be not borrowed from the senses Mystical Divinity of Popish Writers?

## REPLY

Shall premise, that in the sormer Section, our Querist sirst enquires how comes R. Barclay to affert the Divine Light to be the immediate Principle by which WE PRAY to GOD: Mark, 'tis WE PRAY; then, to render us guilty of both Blasphemy and Nonsense, by a malicious and manifest Perversion, the next Line changes We into God's own uncreated Essence, as if both were Synonomous, shuffling this Query on the Back of the former, Can GOD's own uncreated Essence be the Principle in us that prays to and praises Himself? If so, then 'tis not WE that pray; and if it be WE that pray, as R. Barclay afferts, then 'tis not GOD's uncreated Essence: Surely, because R. Barclay afferts, No Man can personn true and spiritual Worship, without the secret Inspiration of the Spirit of GOD in our Hearts; none will be so absurd as to inser, that such pray to GOD by Proxy, and blasphemously make GOD's

E 3

furdities, without further Censure, I leave to the Animadversion of the Unprejudiced and Judicious, and proceed.

Seeing I find in this Section, R. Barclay principally struck at, who needs no other Apology than his own to defend himself, I shall reply in his own Words, and out of the same Book.

# Concerning Regeneration and Justification, ke says,

"I do boldly affirm, and that not only from a "Notional Knowledge, but from " a real inward experimental Feel-Apology, Prop. 7. " ing of the Thing, that the imme-Sect. 8. " diate, nearest, or formal Cause (if "we must, in Condescendence to some, use this "Word) of a Man's Justification in the Sight of "GOD, is the Revelation of JESUS CHRIST " in the Soul, changing, altering, and renewing the " Mind; by whom, even the Author of this in-" ward Work thus form'd and reveal'd, we are truly instified and accepted in the Sight of GOD: For "tis, as we are thus covered and clothed with Him, in whom the Father is always well pleafed, that " WE may draw near to GOD, and stand with " Confidence before his Throne. And speaking concerning Titus, Chap. 3. 5. he

" ward Power and Virtue, whereby the Soul is clear" fed and clothed with the Rightcousness of Christ,
" so as to be made fit to appear before GOD.

says, "The Washing of Regeneration being that in

"We say the Grace of GOD works in and upon

"Man's Nature, which, though of

" it felf wholly corrupted and defiled, and prone to Evil, yet is caSect. 17.

" pable to be wrought upon by the

"Grace of GOD; even as Iron, though a hard and folid Metal of it felf, may be warm'd and foltned by the Heat of the Fire, and Wax melted by the "Sun! And as Iron and Wax, when removed from the Fire and Sun, returneth to its former Condition of Coldness and Hardness, so Man's Heart, as it resists or retires from the Grace of GOD, re-

"We understand by Grace, as a Qualification to a

"Minister, not the mere Measure of

" turns to its former Condition again.

" Light, as it is given to reprove and Page 305. Pr. 10.

" call him to Righteousness; but we

"understand Grace, as it hath converted the Soul, and operateth powerfully in it, as hereaster, concerning the Work of Ministers, will surther appear: So we understand not Men simply, as having Grace in them as a Seed (which we indeed affirm All have in a Measure) but-we understand Men that are Gracious, leaven'd by it into the Nature thereof, so as thereby to bring forth those good Fruits of a blameless Conversation, and of Justice, Holiness, Patience, and Temperance.

Hence 'tis plain, that Regeneration, in the Opinion of R. Barclay, and of every Orthodox Christian, is a Change of Soul or Mind, wrought by the Grace and good Spirit of GOD, and no Change of the Spirit of GOD, or of the Divine Light, as our Querist would perversly infinuate. And thus the Bails of his Queries in this Section being removed, they fall to the Ground as false and groundless.

## Concerning Worship.

Prop. 11. Sect. 1, " I come to speak of Worship, or of those Acts, whether private or publick, ge-" neral or particular, whereby Man renders to

"GOD that part of his Duty which relates im-" mediately to Him (Mark, he fays, Man ren-

" ders to GOD, not GOD to himfolf.)

Sect. 6. " Every one puts that forth, which the " LORD puts into their Hearts. (Here the " LORD is Director, not Deputy, or Proxy.).

Sect. 9. "GOD is not wanting to move in his Chil-" dren to bring forth Words of Exhortation or

"Prayer, when it is needful.
Sect. 10. "Though the Scholar were never to ear-" nest to learn the Science, yet would the Master " have reason to reprove him as untoward and " indocile, if he would always be medling of " himself, and still speaking, and not wait in Si-" lence patiently to hear his Master instructing " and teaching him, who ought not to open his "Mouth, until, by his Master, he were comman-" ded, and allowed so to do, (in all these the " LORD is Teacher, Director, Master, and In-" structor; but the Soul prays, and worships accordingly) and as, by the Grace of GOD, there are ingly) and as, by the Grace of GOD, there are " any Objects prefented to his Mind concerning "GOD, or Things relating to Religion, his Soul " may be exercised in them without Hurt, and to " the great Profit, both of himself and others, be-" cause those Things have their Rise not from his " own Will, but from GOD's Spirit; and therefore, " as in the Arisings and Movings of this, bis Mind

" is still to be exercised in Thinking and Meditating, " so also in the more obvious Acts of Preaching " and Praying: And so it may hence appear, we " are not against Meditation, as some have sought " fally to infer from our Doctrine, (of which " Number our Querist seems to be in the present

" Section.)

Sect. 18. "He that ministreth, being acted thereun-" to by the Arlfing of the Grace in himself, ought " to speak forth what the Spirit of GOD furni-" (beth him with, not minding the Eloquence and "Wisdom of Words, but the Demonstration of "the Spirit, and of Power, (Here the SPIRIT

" is the Furnisher, not the HE that prays.)

Sect 21. "We freely confess, that Prayer is both "very profitable, and a necessary Duty com-" manded, and fit to be practifed frequently by " all Christians; but as we can do nothing without " CHR IST, so neither can WE pray without the "Concurrence and Affistance of his SPIRIT, "Outward Prayer is when, as the Spirit being thus " in the Exercise of inward Retirement, and seeling " the Breathing of the Spirit of GOD to arise power-". fully in the Soul, receives Strength and Liberty by " a superadded Motion and Influence of the SPI-" RIT to bring forth either audible Sighs, Groans, " or Words, and that either in publick Assemblies " or in Private, or at Meat. All Prayer, faith "Bernard, is lukewarm, which hath not an In"fpiration preceding it. Though we affirm, that "none ought to go about Prayer without this Mo-"tion, yet we do not deny, but fuch fin as neg-" lect Prayer; but their Sin is in that, they come " not to the Place where they may feel That that " would lead them thereunto.

Sect. 22. Paraphrasing on Rom. 8, 26. " Likewise " the Spirit also beloeth our Infirmities, for we know " not what we should pray for as we ought, but the " Spirit it self maketh Intercession for us with Groan-

## REMARKS

EEING our Querift supposes some of R. Barclay's Notions concerning spiritual Worship, were
borrow'd from the senseles, mystical Divinity
of Popish Writers; I would willingly ask him out of
what Quiver did his Father CALVIN, and elder
and eminent Brethren hereafter named, take the
following bold and mystical Arrows against false, formal, and Will-Worship; which, if he likes and approves, he can't in justice condemn any of the much
safer, better guarded, and sounder Expressions in
R. Barclay's Works, and by the same Method, that
he with all his Sophistry desends them, may a Child
in Truth Experience those of R. Barclay with Innocency, more Truth and Validity, of which Opinion, I doubt not my Reader will be, when he hears
and compares both.

Calvin's Sermon on Job. 32. 8. First, Man cannot discern any whit of G O D's Secrets 'till he be Enlightned; we can never by our own Will reach so high, as to know

GOD, we must put our Reason from us, and renounce it utterly, (what says our Querist to this, is this Popish, Mystical, or Rational Divinity, or not?) Again, if we will have our LORD to fill us with his Wisdom, it behoveth us to become Fools; that is to say, we must not bring any Thing of our own, for that were the shutting of the Door against GOD.

All Exercises of Christian Religious, William Perkins by some still the English Calvin, p. 336.

All Exercises of Christian Religious, we see to be in Spirit, the inward motions of the Spirit are of themselves the Worst ip of GOD; whereas our Words and Deeds, are not simply, but so far forth as they are found in the removed Motions of

forth as they are found in the renewed Motions of the Heart. The

The Spirit of Man praying in this World, being enlightned with the of GOD, groaneth maketh Intercession for Saints.

Page 225. Be affured whatever Prayers, whatever Sighs, whatever Groans thou puttest up to Him, He loaths all; but what His Son makes. p. 243. Be fure that your Prayers be fuch as becomes GOD's Ear to

Bullinger's 425 Devad. Sermon 5. p. 669.

And above all the Excellent and Spir ritual Separatift, in K. James I. Time. John Everard.

hear: For all the Prayers of all the Fleib, thro' the whole World, is displeasing to GOD. p. 9. Not the best Duties you can perform will please Him, except they be salted and sedsoned by his own Son. P. 355. Never think that all your Prayers, your Tears, your Alms, can please Him, but only that which is his Son's own Actions, and Work in us. 438. 442. But know, he (GOD) regards none of these Prayers, but when his Son, in whom he is well pleafed, when he prays, he hears him always: but if any other prays, he regards him not.

Again, it must be His So n's Works in us, else he loaths all, even the best of the Sacrifices, if it be not FESU'S CHRIST in us, that doth all, viz. that loves GOD, and fears GOD, and obeys GOD, and believes in GOD, &c. his Father regards Now if TESUS CHRIST it not. GOD; GOD in us Worships Himself; which our Querist in this present Section asserts, is both Blasphemy and Nonsense, and when he defends this. we need nor doubt the Veracity of the most Mystical Opinion in the Worthy Labours of our Learned Apologist, so often traduc'd by the Querift, which I intreat his Brethren to Read and Study more perfectly.

And before I leave this Section, let me add an Authority or two from William Penn, concerning the

Regeneration and Spiritual Worlbip.

The

The New Man is the inward Regeneration, or New Creation of the Soul, Mind, and Spirit, with the Inclinations and Af-W. Penn's Works, fections, so that the Image of the Vol. II. p. 135. New Man may be created or begotten in Believers, and on that account be called the New Man; but not that CHRIST JESUS is the created New Man, for it is He, who having all Power, begets his People into a New State, renewing them in all Divine Knowledge, after the Image of Him Page 397. But for our Adversary to that created. far we deny the Use of our Understanding in Prayer, is a great Mistake, if not Slander. Understanding is alwavs made use of by the Holy Spirit in Prayer, for without it there would be no Subject for the Spirit to act or work upon: Wherefore, fay we, the Understanding is not to direct, but to be directed in Praver to Almighty GOD, by his own Spirit, according to that notable Passage, Rom. 8. 26, 27.

We do acknowledge that GOD is; that he ought

W. Penn's Quakerism. a new Nickname for Old Christianity, Ch. 14. to be worshipped; that worshipping of GOD is strictly a Bowing down before Him, in Fear and Holy Reverence, according as he makes Himfelf known to the Creature; that

Prayer is a Gospel-Ordinance; that it is not only good, but necessary to be used; that GOD only can give us to pray aright, as well as to pray at all; that therefore His Assistance is necessary: To have which there ought to be a Waiting, out of all Conceivings, Inventions, or Forms, to receive a living Touch and Sense from his pure Living and Eternal Spirit, whereby to set our Spirits at work. This is that Oil which makes the Chariot-Wheels go smoothly, and without which they grate and jar: Those who have not Words, especially in publick Places, have Sighs and Groans, and a deep and silent Exercise of Spirit

GOD-wards; in which, bleffed Communion is enjoy'd, and Refreshments that out-do all worldly Satisfaction: That it is the Duty of all to wait upon GOD, and that not only at publick Meetings, but at their own Houses also; and therein, as well as at their Meals, as at all other Times for Worship, if anv have the Motion of GOD's Eternal Spirit upon their Hearts, let it be answered to GOD's Praise, and the Edification of others; if not, let none offer up an unsanstified dead Sacrifice to the LORD, as all that comes from meer Man is, for that will be their Burden; neither prodigally spend their own. Portion, or that Bread upon others, GOD has bestowed for their own Use: Think not to be heard by your Multitude of Words, nor Variety of Duties; GOD regards the Root, the Life, the Power, the Spirit, that begets them, and whose Life it is that animates them: If they arise from GOD's Holy Spirit, and Seed of Life, they can, they will interceed and prevail, but if not, GOD will fay to you one Day, Who has required these Things at your Hands?

Now let all Men judge which Account of Worship is most Rational and Scriptural, Ours or Theirs,

and his Brethren aforesaid.

Lastly, if by this odd, uncouth, and ambiguouse Phrase, the immediate Principle of any religious Action, so often repeated in this Query, he means the principal and first Mover in any religious Act, we seem herein to be both agreed, as appears by his Definition of scriptural Regeneration and Worship, unless they make in their Writings and Sermons only an empty Flourish of the Work and Assistance of the Holy Spirit; but if he means the sole Agent, as one may think by his Inserences, at which he is evermore ready, we deny both his Premises and Conclusions, as is plain from the aforesaid.

For we ever held the Holy Ghost to be the first Mover to every good Word and Work, and the Soul of Man the Moved; the Spirit of GOD the Influencer, and the Spirit of Man the Influenced; the Light of CHRIST the Enlightner, and the Intellectual Faculties of Man the Enlightned: And account it our Duty to wait in an humble Dependence upon CHRIST, our High-Priest, to inform us of the right Time to Address the Father in His Name, the right Way of demeaning our selves in that great Duty, and the right Thing to ask of Him; that so our Petitions may be answered in all which, we, tho Agents, may mis, except the HOLY GHOST vouchifase to assist and direct, without which no Man can call Jesus LORD, or pray to GOD acceptably.

SECTION

### SECTION VII.

QUERY VII. Whether those that assert the Blood of Christ to be no more than the Blood of another Saint; (a) who deny our Redemption from Death and Hell to be the Effects of that material Blood which he shed upon the Cross, (b) i. e. of the Sufferings which he there endur'd in our Nature; who deny the Man that suffered at Jerusalem to be Christ; accordingly reproach us and who with feeding upon the Report of a Thing done many hundred Years ago; (c) who deny that Christ ascended with the same Body that rose from the Dead; who deny that Christ's glorify'd Body in Heaven is of an human Nature; who deny that Christ has any other Body than his Church, (d) who that Christ has a personal Being at the right Hand of GOD; (e) who deny that Christ shall visibly come at the last Day to judge the Quick and Dead; who tell us that those are like to be deceiv'd that expect that Christ's second Coming will be a personal Coming, (f) do not plainly subvert those fundamental Articles of the Christian Religion, viz. Christ's bearing our Sins in his own Body on the Tree; his Redeeming us

(a) S. Eccl. Lester to R. Porter.

(b) Barclay's Apol. paffim. Pennington's Ques. p. 25 ·

(c) Edw. Burrough's Trumpet, Gc. p. 17.

Pennington's Queft. p. 33. W. Penn's ferious Apol. p. 146. G. Fox's great Mystery, p. 250. (d) G. Whitehead's Apol. p. 33. (e) G. Whitehead's Christ ascended. p. 17. 18.

(f) Ibid. p. 23. And Nature of Christ. p 29.

by his precious Blood; his giving his Life a Ran-

fom for ours; the Refurrection of his human Body; his ascending with it into the highest Heavens; his appearing there in our Nature in the Presence of GOD, as our Mediator and Advocate, and his visible Appearance and Coming to judge the Quick and Dead? And whether those who deny such essential Doctrines of the Christian Religion have any just Title to the Name of Chriflians? Let the Quakers then either openly renounce and censure these permicious Opinions of their chief Writers, or else they must give us leave to tensure them, as notoriously fallen from the Faith once delivered to the Saints.

### $R E P I \Upsilon$

E fincerely believing the Divine Inspiration and Authority of the Holy Scriptures, can't deny any Thing therein recorded, concerning our LORD and SAVIOUR Jesus Christ, His Blood, Ascention, and Coming again to Judgment,

as in Section 1.

We do. We bless GOD, religiously believe and confess to the Glory of GOD the Father, and the Honour of His dear and beloved SON; that Jesus Christ took our Nature upon Him, and was like us in all Things, Sin excepted, being wonderfully conceived by the Holy Ghoft, His Divinity and Manhood wonderfully United; for in Him dwelt the Fulness of the Godhead Bodily; He was Born of the Virgin Mary at Bethlehem above 1700 Years ago, wrought many Wonderful Miracles in the Land of Judea; lived a Life of Sanctity and perfect Obedience, died the thameful Death of the Cross, under Pontius Pilate the Roman Governor, whereby he became an Offering of Atonement, Propitiation, and full Satisfaction for the Sins of all Men, on Condition of Faith and Repentance; was buried in the Tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, rose again on the third Day, and afterwards ascended into Heaven, and sits on the right Hand of GOD, our Mediator and Great Intercessor, and there remains that Heavenly Glorified MAN; who will descend (in like manner as he ascended) to be Judge both of Quick and Dead, Just and Unjust, at that Great, General, and Final Day of Judgement.

All which we confirm by the Authority of the Holy Evangelists. The Proofs following my Reply

to Section 1. and the enfuing

#### SCRIPTURE PROOFS.

Ebold a Virgin shall conceive and bear a Son, Isa. 7. 14.

For unto us a Child is Name Immanuel.

For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, Ibid. 9. 6, 7.

and the Government shall be upon his Shoulders, and

the Name shall be called Wonderful. Counsellor; the mighty GOD, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace; of the Increase of his Government and Peace, there shall be no End, upon the Throne of David, and upon his Kingdom, to order it, and to establish it from benceforth, even for

ever.

Behold the Days come. Saith the LORD, that I will raise unto David a Righteous Branch, and a King Jer. 23. 5, 6. Shall reign and prosper, and shall execute Judgment and Justice in the Earth; in his Days Judah shall be saved, and Ifrael shall dwell safely, and this is His Name whereby he shall be called, the LORD our Righteousness.

Being justified freely by his Grace, thro' the Redemption that is in Jesus Christ, whom GOD hath Rom. 3. 24, 25. set forth to be a Propitiation thro' Faith in his Blood, to declare his Righteousness for the Remission of Sint that are past, thro' the Forbearance of GOD.

To the praise of the Glory of his Grace, wherein Eph. 1. 6, 7. he hash made as accepted in the Beloved, in whom we have Redemption thro his Blood, the Forgiveness of Sins. according to the Riches of his Grace.

My little Children, these things write I unto you,
I John 2. 1, 2. that ye sin not. and if any Man sin, we have an Advocate with the FATHER, Jesus Christ, the
Righteous, and he is the Propiniation for our Sins, and not for ours only,
but also for the Sins of the WHOLE WORLD.

Without Controversy, great is the Mystery of Godsins: 3. 16. ness; GOD was manifested in the Flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of Angels, preached unto the Gentiles,

believed on in the World. and received up into Glory.

Who being the Brightness of his Glory, and the em-Heb. I. 3. press Image of his Person (Substance) and upholding all things by the Word of his Power. when he had by himself purged our Sins, sat down on the Right Hand of the MAFESTT on high.

The Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the 2 Tim. 4. I. Quick and the Dead at his Appearing and Kingdom.

Acts 10. 38, to the Holy Ghost, and with Power, who went about doing Good, and healing all that were oppress d of the Devil; for GOD was with Him, and we are Witnesses.

of all Things which he did, both in the Land of the Jews, and in Jerusalems, whom they flew, and hanged on a Tree; Him GOD raifed up the third Day, and show'd him openly, not to all the People, but unto Witnesser, chosen before of GOD, even to us, who did Eat and Drink with him after he rose from the Dead, and he commanded us to preach unto the People, and testify that it is He which was ordained of GOD to be the Judge of Quick and Dead, to Him gave all the Prophets witness, that thro' His Naue, who sever believeth in Him shall receive Remission of Sins.

# Authorities from our own Writers might fill a large Volum.

TO CHRIST's holy Life, Power, Mediation and Blood, we only afcribe our sanctification, Justification, Redemption,

W. Penn's Serious Apolo. p. 149.

and perfect Salvation.

We are led by the

We are led by the Light and Spirit of CHRIST, with holy Reverence to confels unto the Blood of CHRIST shed at Ferusalem, as that by which a Propitiation was held forth to the Remission of the Sins

Ibid. Invalidity of J. Faldo's Vindication, Chap. 8.

that were past, thro' the Forbearance of GOD unto all that believe, and we do embrace it as such, and do sirmly believe that thereby GOD declared his great Love unto the World; for by it is the Consciousness of Sin declared to be taken away, or Remission sealed to all that have known true Repen-

tance, and Faith in his Appearance.

Complete Justification has two Parts, the first is not imputing past Sins, or accounting a true Penitent as righteous, or clear from the Guilt of past Sin, as if he had never sinned, thro the Remission which GOD declared, and sealed up to all such in the Blood of his SON, and thus far Righteousness, as imputed, goes, and is the sirst Part, or Justification begun. The Complete, or last part of Complete Justification, is the Cleansing of the Complete, and Regenerating the Mind from the Nature, Power, and Indwelling of Sin. by the effectual Working of the heavenly Power of CHRIST, and bringing into the Heart, and establishing everlasting Righteousness in the room thereof.

For the First Part, see these,

Texts,

Isl. 53. 11. Rom. 3. 25—4. 5.

5. 6, 8. 1 Cor. 1. 30. 2 Cor. 5. 19, 20, 21. Rom. 8. 30.

All the righteous Works Man is capable of, either from himself, if such can be, or from the Assistance of the Holy Spirit; strictly as such, can never move one jot to Fustisfication; that is, to the blossing out of former Iniquities; for if Men could do more a thousand fold than they do, and that

F 3

it were never so acceptable, 'tis but their present Duty, and cannot have Virtue enough in it to answer a present Obligation, and cancel the old Debt of Disobedience too.

Ibid. Defence of Gospel Truths.

As we are only justified from the Guilt of Sin by CHRIST, the Propitiation, and not by Works of Righteournels we have done; so there is an absolute Necessity that

we receive and obey to unfeigned Repentance and Amendment of Life, the Holy Light and Epirit of Fesus Christ, in order to obtain that Remission and Justification from Sin.

Isaac Pennington, p. 186.

J. P. Confessing bis Faith in CHRIST's Death. writes thus; It was a spotless Sacrifice of great Value. and effectual for the Remission of Sins; and I do acknowledge humbly to the LORD,

the Remission of my Sins thereby, and bless the LORD for it even for giving up his SON to Death for us all, and giving all that believe in his Name, Power to partake of Remission thro' him.

108:

Pennington's Apoltate Exposed, D. 22.

People, called QIIAKERS, to expect Salvarion by the Man CHRIST JESUS, who was born of the Virgin Mary, was crucified for our Sins, and role again for our Justification, ascended into Heaven, and ever liveth to make Intercession

It hath been, and is the firm Belief of the

for us, p. 25.

Whitehead, Christ Ascended. Quarto, p. 17, 18.

Joil. A real Quater a real Procestam. p. 105, 106,

. Christ arose with the same Body that was crucified and put to Death, and that he afcended into Glory. even the same Glory which he bad with the Father before the World began, and that the same that descended was the same that Escended far above all Heavens. Eph. 4. 10,

I deny it to be the Quikers Mind, CHRIST's Body did vanish, so as to become annihilated at his Afcention, chang'd and more glorified; Christ hath a glorious Body, most near and proper to Himself above, and more excellent than all our Earthly

Bodies, like unto which he will change our low and humble Bodies, p. 108. We believe CHRIST as Mediator, hath ob-tain'd Erernal Redemption for us, and that by his own Blood, that we might be canclified and Redeemed from all Iniquity, for which End he gave Himself for us.

D. Philips Proteus Redivious. p. 25.

The Quakers sincerely believe that the same Fesus Christ which died without the Gates of Ferusalem is risen from the Dead. and ascended into Heaven, from whence he will at the

lait Day come with Glory and Majesty, and judge the Living and Dad according to their Deeds done in the Body.

C: RIST by his own Offering, once offer a thro' the Blood of His Crois, by the Eternai Spirit, without Spot to GOD, hath to far answerd the Justice of GOD, and reconcild us to Him, even while we are Enemies, as that we are pur into a Capacity of

R. Claridge Mercy covering the Judgment-Seat, p. 64-

having our Sins that are past remitted upon our Repentance, p. 66. CHRIST'S Righteousness alone is the Matter of our Fustification in the sight of GOD, according to that in the Prophet, Jerem. 23. 6. which is consirmed by the Apostle, 1 Cor. I. 30.

At we believe all those things to have been certainly transacted which are recorded in R. Barclay, Prop. the Holy Scriptures, concerning the Birth. Life.

Miracles, ufferings, Resurrection, and Ascention of

CHRIST; lo we do also believe, that it is the Duty of every one to believe it to whom it pleases GOD, to reveal the same, and to bring to them the Knowledge of it; yea, we believe it were damnable Unbelief, not to believe it when so declared. As we firmly believe it was necessary that CHRIST should come, that by his Death and Sufferings he might offer up himself a Sacrifice to GOD for our sins in his own Body on the Tree. So we believe that the Remission of Sins which any partake of, is only in, and by Virtue of that most saisfastery sacrifice, and no otherwise: And in p. 203. GOD manifested his Love towards us, in sending of his beloved SON, the LORD Fefu Christ into the World, who gave Himself for us an Offering. and a Sacrifice to GOD for a sweet smelling Savour, and having made Peace thro' the Blood of his Crofs, that he might reconcile us unto Himfelf, and by the Eternal Spirit, offer'd himself without Spot unto GOD, and suffer'd for our Sins the Just for the Unjust, that he might bring us unto GOD. Neither do we think that Remission of Sins is to be expected. fought or obtain'd by any other Way, Works, or Sacrifice what-Joever: And in the very Argument of the Sixth Proposition, he writes thus, CHRIST hath tasted Death for every Man; not only for all kinds of Men. as some vainly talk, but for every one of all kinds; the Benefit of whose Offering, is not only extended to such who have the distinct outward Knowledge of his Death and Sufferings. as the same is declared in the &riptures; but even unto them who are necessarily excluded from the Benefit of thi Knowledge by some inevitable Accident.

### R E M A R K S

Author, as doth the Querift, of denying our Redemption by the Sufferings of CHRIST, or by His Blood, which He shed on the Cros? In which Article, I am bold to declare, his Faith was Sounder, more Extensive, and Orthodox, than any narrow spirited Calvinist, who denies that CHRIST tasted Death for every Man; quite contrary to Heb. 2. 9. I John 2. 2. with many more Texts.

Tis true, he cites neither Proposition, Section, nor Page, because he could not; yet says passim, or every where, for that which is to be found no where: Surely, he never read the Book, but took this, as many other Things, on Trust, which is an Injustice to the Memory of the Dead, that calls for publick Acknowledgment and Reparation. If Justice requires Satisfaction for a private Injury, what Satisfaction then ought J. B. to make, who thus publickly traduces the Innocent in their Graves, that cannot answer for themselves, save in their worthy Labours of Love; whereby they, like ABEL, being dead, yet speak, to the Glory of GOD, and Condemnation of such MURDERERS of their Christian Reputation?

A parallel Injustice to William Penn follows; who, in the very Page cited, has these words, HE that laid down his Life, and suffered his Body to be crucified by the fews, without the Gates of Jerufalem, is CHRIST, the only Son of the most high GOD. And his following Words demonstrate his distinction

distinction between the Godhead and Manhood of CHRIST, our LORD, in opposition to the Socinian Notion, who deny the Existence of CHRIST, before his being born of the Virgin Mary; making the Manbood only the whole CHRIST, he speaks out more plainly, A Body bast thou prepared me, said the SON; then the SON was not that Body, though the Body was the SO N's. Now, to obviate William Penn's plain Sense of these Words. That the outward Person was properly the SON of GOD, we utterly deny: First, the Pronoun HE, in the former Clause, comprehends both the Divine and Human Nature inclusively, as miraculously conjoined, the outward Person in this Clause, disjunctively; for that Part of our SAVIOUR, which suffered Death, namely, his outward Man, or Body, in an abstracted Sense; which may improperly be called the SON of GOD, as he is the Seed of Abraham, because of His miraculous Conception, Union, and Works: But not properly, as by Nature, it not having the Essential Properties of GOD, as Eternity, Immensity, Insinity, Ubiquity, or Omnipresence, &c. of which Opinion several Orthodox Divines, fo called, have as fully declared themselves in Print. Some few follow.

He was the Son of GOD, says Burkit, before he was the Son of Man.——CHRIST, as Man, is no where said in Scripture to be the Son of GOD.

That he is alone the Son of GOD, faith Bishop Usher, by Nature, and that in regard of his GODHEAD, not of his MANHOOD.

The Son of GOD, and making GOD bis Father, which is to be meant in a proper, and most excellent, and natural Sense, upon the account of his DI-

Burkic's Exposi-

Bishop Usher's Divinity, Quarto, 1702. p. 142.

Dr. Pain's Mefery of Euch, p. 81.

VINE

VINE, and not his HUMAN Nature, or any

Thing belonging to that.

Yet I no where find the Words alledg'd, Who deny the Man that suffered at services of the Confirm'd, Quarto, p. 36.

Writings, or of any approved Author among us: Some such Saying was by Keith, father'd on one C. Atkinson; converning whom, R. Barclay affures us, he was desired by us; further adding, that if he deny'd CHRIST, as Man, we deny Him and his Book both, for we truly believe CHRIST is both GOD and MAN.

As to S. Eccles's Letter, wherein he unwarrantably

diftinguishes the Blood of CHRIST into two Kinds; First, Thue which was offered up in the Eternal Spirit, which he did very highly esteem of, even to be more excellent, and living, and holy, and previous, than is able to be utter'd by the Tongue of Men and Angels. And, Secondly, That Blood which, after the Offering was ended, and he dead, was forced out of him by the Soldier; this last, he said, was no more than the Blood of another Saint, distinguishing betwirt the voluntary Offering, and the forcible Art of the Soldier after his Death; notwithstanding which, three of our eminent Writers have censured

I do not make S. Eccles's Expression herein to be an Article of our Faith; and owns the Blood shed was more than that of another Saint, in that it had a pecu-

liar Signification; and CHRIST, the one Offering, was the Man peculiarly ordained of GOD to bear the Sins of many.

T. Elwco.l

T. Elwood calls it an unjustifiable Expression; and says, that no Quaker ever did approve, much less justify, or desend it. And the like is atterted by

T. Elwood's Truth defended, p. 111, 112.

J. Wyeth, Switch, p. 210.

I no where find among all the Citations in the Margin these Words, that Christ has no other Body than his Church. I remember, the Suake, who may in En-

vy to us, be Brother to the Querift, imputes the like Charge to that good old Man, Leonard Fell, who, before his Death, gave under his Hand the following Certificate, printed in Page 66. of J. Wyeth's Switch.

Have not at any Time profess'd that CHRIST had never any Body but his Church, nor did ever speak any Words tending to it.

LEONARD FELL.

Moreover, seeing by Nature we are Children of Wrath, and CHRIST neither took, nor rose again in that Nature, though in the true Nature of Man, in his primitive Constitution, we never denied; but consess His being made like us in all Things, Sin ex-

cepted, Eph. 2. 3. Heb. 2. 7. — 4.17.

Yea, and some of us have also opposed those Epithets of Natural, Carnal, a Body of Flesh, Blood, and Bones; Human, or our Nature, because corrupt and earthly, as too low and mean to apply to the glorified Body of JESUS CHRIST, which we believe transcends the bighest Angels in Glory, now at the right Hand of GOD, in the Power and Majesty of the FATHER, who will one Day judge the World by Him, even that Blessed Man, CHRIST JESUS, according to their Works; but not in the least (as our Adversaries would inlinuate) to oppose

or invalidate those fundamental Articles of the Chri-

stian Religion. \*

To conclude, Is it not a Reproach to the honourable Name of Christian, that any should be satisfying themselves with an Account of that unspeakable, Love, and yet so far short of making due and grateful Returns, that they are hateful, and hating one another? And to retort his own Conclusion, if the Querist retract not his uncharitable Censures of us, we shall account him as one fallen from, and destinate of that antient Badge of Discipleship.

SECTION

<sup>\*</sup> Most of the Persons traduced, I have made to vindicate their Faith in the very Articles and Books wherein they have been falsly accused.

### SECTION VIII

QUERY VIII. Since though all Christians own the Resurrection of the same Body for Substance; yet they also own, there will be a mighty Change in it, with respect to those Qualities that shall suit it to the Heavenly Regions, and to the Operations of our perfested Spirits there, (and that conformably to such Passages of Scripture as these, I Cor. xv. throughout. 2 Tim. ii. 18. 2 Cor. v. 10. John v. 28. 29. Acts xxiv. 15. &c.) How can those Quakers pretend to believe that great Article of our Christian Religion, who violently oppose this Dostrine? Who expound the clearest Passages of Scripture that speak of the Refurrection of the Dead, even all those in the 1 Cor. xv. of a Spiritual and Mystical Resurrection from the Death of Sin, to a Life of Righteousness, i. e. of a Resurrection

already past \*? Who deny the Resurrection of the same numerical Body? Who reproach it as a carnal Resurrection, and censure it to be as absurd a Dostrine, as that of Transubstantia-

tion, and fitter for Mahometans than Christians to expect? (a)

If it be objected, that the Apostle Paul distinguisbes between a natural and spiritual Body, and asserts the Resurrection of no other than a spiritual Body. (b)

Answer, What the Apostle asserts is, That that which is fown a na-

tural (or animal) is raised a spiritual Body, i. e. that that Body which was here in its present Constitution and Qualities suited to this animal Liles

\* See W. Penn's Invalidity of J. Faldo's G.

(a) Id. Reason 4gainst Railing page 134. 138.

(b) Thomas Elwood's Answ. to G. Keith's first Narrative, p. 149. Life, shall be raised with very different Qualities, and such as are suitable to its Union with a glorified.

Shirit. But that he means the same

(c) Body for Substance is evident; for (saith be) this Mortal (pointing at his

fhall put on Immortality, and this Corruptible shall put on Incorruption, I Cor. xv. The same Body that is sown in Corruption, Dishonour, and Weakness, shall be raised in Incorruption,

Glory, and Power, I Cor. xv. 43, 44. Tis our vile Bodies that shall

be fashioned like to CHRIST's glorious Body, Phil. iii. 21. And indeed our Bodies can never be truly said to be raised from the Grave, if nothing of their former Substance remain. A new and numerically different Body cannot be said to rise again. Nothing can arise but that which fell, not to be quickned again, but that which was dead. Every one must receive at the last Day the Things done in his Body, 2 Cor. v. 10. There will indeed be a marvellous Change made

in our Bodies by His Power, who is

(e) able to subdue all Things to Himself,

of which we have a sensible Specimen in

our LORD's Transfiguration on the Mount. But

to deve (as the Quakers do ) the Resurrection of the

to deny (as the Quakers do) the Resurrection of the same numerical Body, is to deny the scriptural Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Dead. And this the Apostle Paul justly calls erring, concerning the Truth, to the overthrowing the Faith of Men,

2 Tim. 2. 18.

# REPLT.

HO' we apprehend no natural Decay in the general Frame and Structure of this WORLD, yet we question not, but by the Power of GOD, who made it, it may be dissolv'd or changed in that great Harvest, the last, great, and general Day of Judgment, when we believe (notwithstanding what our Adversaries alledge) that same IESUS CHRIST who was crucified, buried, rose again, ascended and is glorified with the same Glory he had before the Wo'k L D began, will in His own proper glorified Body, as the heavenly Man, come in great Power and Glory to judge both the Just and Unjust, Quick and Dead, who shall change our fleshly, vile, and mortal Body, that Phil. 3. 21. it may be fashioned like unto his glorious Body, according to the Working, whereby he is able to subdue all Things to himself. Every Man's Soul being vitally united to a distinct, spiritual and angelical Body, proper to it, as shall please the Divine Being, the great and good Maker and Giver thereof; which Body we believe will as far transcend this natural and corruptible Body, as the Bodies of Angels, to whom we shall be equal, do the Bodies of Flesh, Blood, and Bones; nor dare we determine with what Bodies we shall arise, or of what the ALMIGHTY will form our Refurrection-Body, being well pleased with what he is pleased to give us, and knowing, Thou Fool belongs to the unnecessary Medler.

### SCRIPTURE PROOFS.

See those that follow my Reply to Section L. and to them add,

1 Thes. 4. 14.
to the end.

OR if ye believe JESUS died, and rose again; even so them also which sleep in Jesus
will GOD bring with Him; for this we say unto you by the Word of the LORD, that we which

ere alive, and remain unto the Coming of the LORD, shall not prevent them which are asleep; for the LORD himself shall descend from Heaven with a Shout. with the Voice of the Arch-angel, and with the Trump of GOD, and the Dead in CHRIST shall rise first; then we which are alive, and remain, shall be caught up together with them is the Clouds to meet the LORD in the Air; and so shall we ever be with the LORD; wherefore comfort one another with these Words.

And many of them that sleep in the Dust of the Dan. 12. 2, 3. Earth shall amake, some to Everlasting Life, and some to Shame and Everlasting Contempt; and they that be Wise shall shine as the Brightness of the Firmament, and they that turn may ny to Righteousness as the Stars for ever and ever.

Mat. 13. 43.

Then shall the Righteous shine forth as the SUN is

the Kingdom of their FATHER.

But they which shall be accounted worthy to obtain
that World, and the Resurrection from the Dead; neither Marry, nor are given in Marriage, neither can
they die any more; for they are equal unto the Au-

gels. and are the Children of the Resurrection. Now, that the Dead are raised, even Moses shewed at the Bush, when he calleth the LORD, the GOD of Abraham the GOD of Isaac, and the GOD of Jacob; for he is not the GOD of the Dead, but of the Living, for all live unto Him.

For we knew, that if this Earthly House of this

2 Cor. 5. 1, 10. Tabernacle were dissolved, we have a Building of it.

GOD, an House not made with Hands, Eternal in the Heavens.—For we must all appear before the Judgment-Seat of CHRIST, that every one may receive the Ibings done in his Body, according to that he hath done whether it he good or had.

But some Man will say, how are the Dead raised.

1 Cor. 15. 35.

1 to 45.

But some Man will say, how are the Dead raised.

1 up, and with what Body do they come? THOU.

FOOL That which thou sowest is not quickned, exercised, and that which thou sowest, thou sowest.

not that Body that fall be, but bare Grain it may chance of Wheat, or

of some other Grain; but GOD giveth a Body as it bath pleased Him, and to every seed his own Body. All Help is not the same Resh, but there is one kind of Hish of Men, another Help of Beasts, another of Fishes, and another of Birds. There are also Coelestial Bodies and Bodies Terrestrial; but the Glory of the Coelestial is one, and the Glory of the Terrestrial is another; there is one Glory of the Sun, and another Glory of the Moon, and another Glory of the Stars, for one star different from another star in Glory; so also is the Resurrestion of the Dead, it is sown in Corruption, it is raised in Incorruption; it is sown in Dishonour, it is raised in Glory; it is sown in Weakness, it is raised in Ivower; it is sown a Natural Body, it is raised a Spiritual Body; there is a Natural Body, and there is a Spiritual Body.

## Authorities from our own Writers.

To those that follow my Reply to Section I. add these;

This Gift of GOD in our Hearts, we further believe that Christ Jesus rose again from the Dead, according unto the Scriptures, and sits at God's right Hand in a glorious Body; and we believe that our low Estates, and bumbled Bodies, shall be made like unto his: glorious Body, thro' the working of his mighty Power, whereby he is able John Crook's to subdue all Things unto himself, and that Trush's Principles, this Mortal shall put on Immortality. p. 22. because we dare not be so foolishly inquisitive, as to say, With what Bodies shall they arise; therefore do some say, We deny both the Resurression of CHRIST, and of all that are and shall be Dead; but this also is false, for every Man shall be raised in his own Order, but CHRIST the first Fruits, 1 Cor.

Tis a known thing, that as we have always afferted a Refurrestion of Bodies. so we have always denied the Body which is to be raised, to be the same Body that died, with respect to Grofness and Carneity; and that first, from the Principles of our Opposers about it, who hold that

it is wonderfully chang'd, and therefore 'tis a wonder it should be the very same. Secondly, From the Reason and Nature of the Thing, which will not admit a Natural Carnal Boly to be a suitable Habitation for a glorified Soul in Heaven to dwell in; nor to be the

Same

T. Elwood's An-

fwer to Keith's First Narrative,

D. 149, OG.

Same Body that it was, when it was a Natural and Carnal Body; if it cease to be a Natural and Carnal Body, and be made wholly Spiritual. Thirdly, From the uncontroulable Testimony of the Holy Apostle, who says expressly, I Cor. 15. 50. That Flesh and Blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God: And by a Metaphor borrowed from Agriculture, says, v. 37. That which thou sowest (which is the Body that dies, and is put into the Grave) thou sowest not that Body that shall be, which is alike; as if he had said in so many Syllables, the Body that shall arise is not the same Carnal Body that dies, and is put into the Grave.

W. Penn's Reafon against Railing,
p. 140.

For our parts, a Resurrestion we believe, and
of Bodies too, unto Eternal Life. What they
shall not be. I have briefly proved; what they
shall be, we leave to GOD, who will give every one a Body as pleases him, and thou Food

belongs to the unnecessary Medler.

We most stedsassly believe that as our Idem. Works, Vol. LORD Fesus Christ was raised from the Dead 2. p. 881. by the Power of the Father, and was the first Fruits of the Resurrection; so every Man in his own Order shall arise, they that have done well to the Resurrection of Eternal Life, but they that have done Evil, to Everlassing Condemnation.

Seritur Corpus animale refusitatur Corpus Spirituala, i. e. A Natural Body is fourn. a Spiritual Body is raised.

J. Faldo, p. fed, I Cor. 15. 44. That is, lays he, they lay down a Natural, and take up a Spiritual Body, or in Lieu of a Natural, receive ar Spiritual Bo-

dy, not that the Natural Body shall be transitibliantiated into a spiritual Body; or that admitting of such an Exchange, that the Spiritual is the same Numerical Body that was Natural; for so the Natural and the Spiritual Body would be one and the same.

D. Phillips Proteus Redivivus.

In 1 Cor. Chap. 15. the Apostle largely difference courses concerning the Resurression of the Dead, yet seems cautious in Wording his Matter about it; neither here, nor in any other place that I

find in so many Words, affirms the Resurrection of the same Body; but where he speaks of the Resurrection, he doth not say of the Dead Bodies, nor of the Bodies of the Dead, in the Neuter Gender, but still the Resurrection of the Dead, if the Dead are not Rifen all shall be made alive in the Masculine Gender; which, if predicated, or had reference to Bodies, should be all in the Neuter.

° C:

## REMARKS.

ENCE observe how falle is that Charge that we expound all those in 1 Cor. Chap. 15. of a spiritual and mystical Resurrection from the Death of Sin to a Life of Righteousness; for which, though he cites William Penn's Invalidity. yet no Page, because he could not: For such who have read it through, only find one Verse or two of that Chapters, which William Penn denies to be concern'd in the Resurrection of Man's carnal Body; mark, he does not say of Man's spiritual Body, which 'tis plain he both allows and affirms; neither talks he of the whole Chapter, but this particular Text, and upon a Supposition which he needed not allow, i.e. of Faldo's Relative IT being there, which is not to be found in the Latin nor Greek, but should be translated as above, a natural Body is sown, a spiritual Body is raised, &c. without any Relative IT at **a**ll.

If any, in the Heat of Controversy with carnal and perverse Adversaries, have drawn a Parallel from the Absurdaties attending both their Notions, twas never to oppose or expose the scriptural Doctrine of the Refurrection of the Dead, but only their Notion who believe

the same Substance remains, though very different Qualities, and a mighty Change of Accidents, i. e.

That a Thing is the fame, though wonderfully

chauged.

Or the Converse,

A Thing wonderfally changed, yet still the fame Thing.

And the Doctrine of the Papists, who assert, the Waser is CHRIST, though the Accidents remain, i. e. assert a Change of Substance, though the Accidents remain the same.

But our Querift afferts the fame numerical Body, yet changed from what it was, to fomething it

never was, i. c.

Transubstantiated from Corruptible to Incorruptible ble

One would think that his Transubstantiation would destroy his numerical Identity, or his numerical Identity destroy his Transubstantiation aforesaid. For a Corporeal Substance, really distinct from all its Accidents, or a Material Substance remaining the same when all its Accidents are changed, are to me only a learned Piece of Nonsense equally unintelligible with this: Suppose A. B.'s Substance consisted in Lands, Houses, Goods, Plate, Cash, &c. and A. B. wholly deprived of each of the aforesaid Things, which constituted the Substance aforesaid; what is A. B.'s Substance then? Such I take to be a Corporeal Substance deprived of all its Qualities, or Accidents.

And seeing the Apostle tells us, ver. 50. Flesh and Blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God; then must' the Flesh and Blood be transmuted into no Flesh and Blood. Now I ask, whether the same Flesh and Blood that is changed into no Flesh and Blood, is the Body

raised?

Can a Body be the same, without having the same Nature? And if our Body have the same Nature, it will

will be corruptible still, contrary to the Notion of Resurrection-Body, which is incorruptible; neither can Mortal be Immortal, and yet the same Nature as before, unless a Thing may be and not be, at the same Time.

Either the Resurrection-Body must be without that gross Matter it now has, or it must not; if it must, then it is not that same numerical Body, and so their strict Sense of the word Resurrection they must let go. But if it must not be without that gross Matter, then it must needs be corruptible, because it will carry those Seeds of Corruption, which will render it corruptible for ever, contrary to the scriptural Doctrine

of an incorruptible Body.

Moreover, I would ask our learned Querift, whether he doth apply the Term Substance to GOD, Angels, and Body, in the same or different Significations? If in the fame, 'tis very odd Doctrine, that GOD, Angels, and Body, are all one Substance; but if in different Significations, then which of the three, because without knowing what precise Idea Substance stands for, we do but beat the Air: 'Tis impossible to discourse about it intelligibly, and wherein to place the Samene's of a spiritual Substance, that was once a natural one: We suspend dictating positively concerning it, or of what the ALMIGHTY will form our Resurrection-Body, conceiving we shall never have a certain, adequate Notion of all the Qualities of a Resurrection-Body, till we actually experience and be clothed therewith.

Does not, 2 Cor. 5. 1. We know that if our earthly House of this Tabernacle were dissolved, we have a Building of GOD, not made with Hands, Eternal in the Heavens, as directly conclude the Change, not of Accidents, but Bodies, from an earthly Tabernacle to an heavenly House, as plain as any thing can be

spoken?

I greatly wonder any should be displeased with us, for being pleased with what GOD is pleased to give us, for not afferting the same Body (of Flesh, Blood, and Bones) when we know no Identity or Sameness of a natural Body, which is in perpetual Flux and continual Change: Moreover, the divinely inspired Apostle assures us plainly, I Cor. 15. 37. and 50. Thou sowest not that Body that shall be; and Flesh and Blood cannot inherit the Kingdom, neither Corruption inherit Incorruption: And our Saviour tells us, Luke 20. 36. We shall be equal to the Angels; which we shall never be, while we have the same Bodies as now, execept they (the Angels) have Bodies of Flesh, Blood, and Bones, which I never met with many so Carnal as to affert.

May our Querist consider, how in instice he can call the Scripture his Rule, and yet so

(e) egregiously contradict it; as when the Apostle tells us, as above, Thou sowest not that Body that shall be; yet in direct Opposition to that plain Text, and in Assorbet to the inspired Apostle, assert, they who deny the Resurrection of the same numerical Body, deny the seriptural Dostrine of the Resurrection of the Dead, &cc.

As to our Querif's reasoning about a new and numerically different Body, cannot be said

(d) to rise again; nothing can arise but that which fell. I at present chuse to an-

iwer in the Words of Dr. Henry Moor,

That the Soul of every Man is his individual Perfon; and that She alone it is that sees, hears, enjoys

Pleasure, and undergoes Pain, and

Pleasure, and undergoes Pain, and that the Body is not sensible of any Thing, no more than a Man's Doublet when he is well bastinadoed——

Why do Men plead for the Confociation of the Soul's numerical Body in Reward and Punishment,

but

but that they fancy the Body capable of Pleasure and Pain; but they err, not knowing the Nature of Things, the Body being utterly incapable of all Sense and Cogitation.—But the Atheist will still hang on, and object further, that the very Term Resurrection implies, that the same Body shall rise again: But says Dr. Moor, the Answer will be easy, the Objection being grounded meerly upon a Mistake of the Sense of the Word, which is to be interpreted out of those higher Originals, the Greek and Hebrew, and not out of the Latin; though the Word in Latin doth not always imply an individual Restitution of what is gone, or sallen, as in that Verse in Ovid,

Victa tamen vinces subversaque Troja resurges.

The conquer'd, yet shalt thou conquer; And Troy, that art overthrown, shalt rise again.

But this, saith he, is not so near to our Purpose, yet it excludes the same numerical TRO JA: Let us rather consider the Greek word Anastasis, which Resurrectio supplies in Latin, and therefore must be made to be of as large a Sense as it. Now, Anastasis is so far from signifying, in some Places, the Reproduction, or Recovery of the same Thing that was before, that it bears no Sense at all of Reiteration in it; as Matth. 22. 24. And shall raise up Seed unto his Brother. Also in Genesis 7. 4. it signifies merely a living Substance; and therefore Anastasis, in an active Signification, according to this Sense, will be nothing else but a giving or continuing Lise and Substance to a Thing. The like he argues about the Hebrew Term.

Farrellus, Calvin's Predecessor at Geneva, did not only deny the Resurrection of the same numerical Body, but desended his Opinion, and strenuously differ G 4

fputed against the vulgar Notion; yet did that eminent Retormer, Calvin, salute him with the Encomiums of Most Dear, Most Near, and Most Excellent, in many loving Epistles.

And says Jerom against John of Jerusalem, C. S. We shall not see with Eyes, hear with Ears, as with Hands, walk with Feet in that Spiritual and Ethereal Body, that is promised, that is not subject to be touch'd,

or feen with the Eyes.

Burnet's State of

Dr. Burnet is of Opinion, that in the Space of seven Years, by the continual Flow of Particles, a perfect new System of Body is framed; and adds, 'tis of

no great Consequence to us, whether we shall have the same Particles, or others of equal Dignity or Value, or the Dead, p. 55.06.

what shall become of our Cast-off-Carcasses, when we shall live in Light with Angels; for insensible Matter is neither capable of Pleasure or Pain, either in this Life, or in a future one; the Soul only fins and offends GOD, or pleases him, that only is punished or rewarded, if the Soul has not the least Particle of the dead Body; I conceive it would be the fame Person, seeing many in the course of their Life have had fix or seven perfect new Systems

of different Bodies. Thus, with many more that might be produced, especially that ingenious Philosopher, 7. Lock, his Letters to Dr. Stilling fleet, Bishop of Worcester, as a Gentleman, Christian, and Scholar in reality, has refuted the carnal Notion of the Resurrection of the same numerical Body. We are not fingular in afferting the scriptural Doctrine against the vulgar and erroneous Notions of the curious and inquifitive Medlers, who would be wife above what is writ or revealed.

I acknowledge, 'tis not a Matter of Curiofity, we fay, but a Fundamental Principle of Faith, that we believe the Resurrection of the Dead, both of Just and Unjust;

Unjust; and that the Faithful shall have a Resurrection to Happiness greater than they can ask, and the Unsaithful to Mitery surpassing even Thought, and both to all Eternity. Whereupon let us observe the good Apossle's Advice, 1 Cor. 15. 58. Be ye stedfast and unmoveable, always abounding in the Work of the LORD; for as much as ye know that your La-

bour is not in vain in the I.ORD.

Again, 'tis Matter of Curiofity, not of Faith, to enquire into the particular manner, whether we shall arile again with the same numerical Flesh and Bones; whether there shall be distinction of Sexes; have the fame Organs, Senses; whether our Bodies thall be larger, or all of a fize, &c. with fuch like useles and subtil Questions, unprofitable both to Enquirer and Answerer. Let us rather securely rely on GOD's Faithfulness to perform his Promise in the best manner, to wit, to make us like and equal to the Angels, whose Bodies are so glorious, so vigorous, so every way transcending ours, that we, when clothed with fuch, shall not, I believe, have the least Defire that they should be the same, no more than a perfect sound Man would desire his former sickly, crazy Constitution: And the best Advice I know, is to endeavour to obtain a Part in the first Resurrection, whereby we shall be above the Power of the second Death, or the Refurrection to Condemnation, and be Heirs of an Eternal Inheritance in the Resurrection unto Life.

The first Resurrection then, I take to be a restoring Souls that are dead in Sin, to the Life of Righteousness, whereby they are changed from Darkness to be Light in the LORD, and by escaping the Pollutions which are in the World through Lust, they become Partakers of the Divine Nature, through the Almighty Power of Him, who proclaim'd Himself the Resurrection and the Lise; whence its evident,

the Soul, in this first Resurrection, is translated from a State of Death, Darkness, and Carnality, into a Living, Bright, Spiritual, and Divine Condition, though still lodged in a corruptible Body of Flesh,

Blood, and Bones.

But in the fecond Resurrection, the Souls and Spirits of the Faithful shall be advanced yet bigher, raised by the same Power and Spirit, and be clothed with spiritual Bodies instead of natural, angelical instead of vile, beavenly instead of earthly, and incorruptible instead of corruptible; in fine, as the Apostle phrases it, with their building of GOD, their House eternal in the Heavens, instead of their weak, frail, transitory Tabernacle of Clay. All which, can't be one and the same Body, till the greatest Contrarieties and Contradictions be one and the same Verity.

SECTION

### SECTION IX.

QUERYIX. Since Baptizing with Water das not only inftituted by Christ, but was, in pursuance of his Institution, practised by the Apostles, and primitive Christians, (see Matth. xxviii. 10, 20. Acts ii. 41. Acts viii. 36, 37, &c. Acts .ix. 18. Acts x. 47. Acts xvi, 15, 33. Acts xix. 5. Acts xxii. 16.) and is to this Day used by all Christian Churches.

And fince the LORD's Supper was instituted by CHRIST, for showing forth His Death, (by the Memorials of Bread broken, and Wine poured out to be Eaten and Drunk in Remembrance of Him)'till his (Second) Coming, and was for this very end colebrated by the Apostles in the Churches, which they planted, (see Acts 2.42.20.7. 1 Cor. 11.23, 24, 25, Sc.) and is to the same purpose celebrated by all Christian Churches to this Day. Query, Whether the renouncing these two Solemn Ordinances, which have in every Age, been the publick Badges of the Christian Prosession, do not naturally tend to introduce Heathenism in a few Generations; and do not argue those that dare berein to oppose their presumptuous Folly, to the Wisdom of our Blessed Saviour, to be Guilty of the beight of Spiritual Pride, since they so openly berein strike at his Authority?

### $R E P L \Upsilon$

E do fincerely believe that Baptism and the LORD's Supper are necessary to Salvation: But the Baptism which now saves, the blessed Apostle, tells us, Is not the putting a-

way the filth of the Flesh, which is the most (we believe) the outward and vi-

most (we believe) the outward and visible Sign can do; but the Answer of a good Conscience by the Resurrection of JESUS CHRIST,
which is the Essect of the inward and spiritual Grace.
We believe the Necessity of the Baptism of CHRIST,
which is Spiritual, and with inward Fire; tho' we
disuse the Baptism of JOHN, which was Elementary, and with outward Water; which distinction is evident from Mat. 3. II I (JOHN) indeed Baptize
you with Water unto Repentance; but He (CHRIST)
that cometh after me, shall Baptize you with the Holy
Ghost, and with Fire; believing also that there is
but one standing Baptism, viz. that of CHRIST,
by his Spirit, according to Eph. 4. 5.

One Lord, one Faith, and one Baptism:

Which, by the same Apostle, is declared to be that by the Spirit, For by one Spirit we are

all baptized into one Body.

We not only believe, but, thro Divine Favour, partake of that firitual and fubstantial Supper, typissed by that outward Supper, which CHRIST our LOR Deat with his Disciples the last Passover before his Crucifixion; at which blessed and inward Supper, his Saints eat and drink with Him at His Table in His Spiritual Kingdom, according as Christ Himself, the Substance, in whom all Types and Shadows end; and has declared and promised, Luke 22. 29, 30.

I appoint unto you a Kingdom, as my Father hath appointed unto me, that ye may eat and drink at my Table in my Kingdom. Encept ye eat the Fielb of the Son of Man, and drink his John 6. 53. Blood; ye have not Life in you; which kev. 3. 20. is truly and spiritually partook of by those who hear His Voice, Open the Door of their Hearts, and let Him in, who is the LIFE and BELOVED of the Souls of all true Believers.

Now, feeling the invisible Graces, in our Souls, in Reverence to the Divine Subftance, from which many have wander'd, trusting to the Signs and Shadows of good Things, and having in our own Hearts the Testimony of GOD's Spirit, that his Kingdom stands not in such outward Observations, we discontinue the Use of them among us, without uncharitably judging those of other Persuations, who conscienciou//y practife them, seeing no further. Thus the Apoffie noth practifed and advised; who, tho' be baptized some few (in Water) he afterwards declares he was not tent to Baptize; which if Water-Baptism had been intended in Mat. 28. 19. he could not have faid, Christ sent bim not to baptize; nor would he have thanked God be baptized no more B, if Water-Baptism had been 1 Cor. 1. 14. a Gospel-Ordinance, whose Practice Go. he would have rather enjoyn'd, than speak so lightly concerning it: And to the Colosfians, he writes, Let no Man judge you in Meat or Drink, or in respect of an boly Col. 2. 16, 17, Day: --- Which are a shadow of things to come, but the Body is of CHRIST.

Touch not, taste not, bandle not, which all are to perish with the using.

That Water-Baptism is annull'd, in Point of Obligation, we offer these Reasons:

That

First. Because ceased, in Point of Obligation, being a Type of inward Washing by CHRIST. Mat. 3. 11. Acts 1. 5. —11. 16.

Secondly, Was only preparatory to CHRIST,

and his Dispensation, Luke 7. 27. John 1. 30.
Thirdly, Not instituted by CHRIST, Water not being mention'd in Mat. 28. 19. And can any Scripture contain an Institution of a Thing it doth not to much as express? Certainly the Baptism, Christ commanded, was his own, and not John's.

Fourtbly, It being one of the divers Washings, imposed no longer than the Time of Reformation, Hebi

o. 10. See the Margin.

Ainsworth, Gen. 17. 12.

Pool's Synotfis, Mat. 3. 6.

Hammond's Annot. Mat. 3.

Ibid. Practical Ca techism, Lib. 6.. Section 2.

Maimonides in . Isturies, Chap. 13. Talmud, Chap. 4.

. That the outward Supper is annull'd, in Point of

Obligation;

. We say, First, Because no new Institution of CHRIST, but part of the old Yewish Passover,

Fifthly, It was 70 HN's Baptising and plainly contradiftinguishly from CHRIST's, Mark 1.8.

Sintbly, And that which the Apofile had no Commission to Baptize with, I Cor. 1, 17. 2 Cor. 12. 11.

Seventhly, Because 'tis not the one Baptism mention'd in Eph. 4. 5. else there would be two in force at once, repugnant to the Words of the Text. and because he had no Commission to Eaptize with Water; and if he had not then, pray who hath now? But this being the effential Baptism, must be in PAUL's Commission; and seeing 'tis not WATER, it must be the SPIRIT's Baptism, the Effect of which is Regeneration; which is neither a concomitant, nor subsequent Effect of Water-Baptism, Rom. 6. 2, 3, 11, 12. 1 Pet. 31 211

which CHRIST came to fulfil, end, and not perpetuate. Tis so cal-Buxtorf Smag. led by Mat. 26. 18. Mark 14. 14. Julaica, C. 3.

Luke 22. 15. Secondly, Because 'tis not the Communion of the

Body and Blood of CHRIST, and no other Supper is of any Spiritual Value to Christians; this also may be taken by those who do not partake of the Body and Blood of CHRIST, therefore not the famc.

Thirdly, We are commanded not to labour for the Meat which perisheth, which the outward and visible Signs will, but for that which endureth to everlatting Life, which the inward and spiritual Grace will.

Fourthly, No Worship is acceptable to God under the Gospel-Dispensation, but that which is Spiritual; which the Unregenerate being no spiritual Worshippers cannot perform, tho' they may eat of the Bread, and drink of the Wine, which is a Natural Action. and not to be confounded with Spiritual, John 4. 13, 14. 1 Pet. 2. 5.

Fifthly, Because all Shadows are annull'd, in Point of Obligations: Figures and Shadows being only of

force till the Substance come, Col. 2. 16, 17.

Sixthly, Because it hath no Precent for the continuing it as a flanding Ordinance, and Practice is no Inflitation; if so, Judaism must continue with Christianity. even Circumcision was not abolish'd, respecting Practice, for the first Century. Luke 22, 19. may be render'd either indicatively, Te do this, then no Command; or imperatively, Do this, i. e. for the present Occasion, as referring to that very Time; so is there no new Precept extant enjoyning the Observation, 1 Cor. 11. 14. being a Relation of Matter of Fact, and no new Command enjoyning Obedience, As often as ye eat; some suppose a Command of necessary cessary Obligation, and that by CHRIST's Coming, we are to understand his outward Coming at the End of the World; but I have seen neither proved as yet by Scripture, and that which cannot be proved by Scripture, is undoubtedly no necessary Article of Faith.

Seventhly, All perishing Ordinances are annull'd, in Point of Obligation, Col. 21 21, 22. because the Materials of the outward Supper perish with the using. We believe a final End was put to them upon the issuing forth of the Gospel-Dispensation, which succeeded the Crucifixion of our Saviour; and the Descent of the HOLY GHOST, which is the great Remembrancer; who, to them that attentively hearken unto him, Teaches and brings all things to their remembrance, John 4: 26. I John 2. 20. I Cor.

2. 9, 10.

In this Gospel-Dispensation, those that have been baptized by CHRIST, have no need of 70 HN's Baptism; nor those who have been made Partakers of the Baptism with the HOLYGHOST, have no necessity of that with Water; and those that have spiritually supped with CHRIST, need not eat the Paschal Supper, Bread or Wine, to put them in Remembrance of Him, who is present with, and in them, they receiving the Substance, Kernel, Antitype, inward and spiritual Grace: Leap not at the Shadow, hug not the Shell, stick not to the Type, nor equalize to the Substance, the outward and visible Signs and Figures, which CHRIST came to abolish; then not to institute new ones into his Worship, who declared it consisted in Spirit and Truth: consequently not in Signs and Shadows. Surely, none will be so imprudent as to think he came only to change the particular Ordinances, and not their very Nature, as to reject Meats, Drinks, and divers Walli-

Washings, because only Yewish, and introduce again Signs of the same Nature, which never could, nor can cleanse the Conscience, nor feed the immortal Soul; that Food and Sprinkling being no way analogous, or agreeable to the Nature of a Spirit, which is the Subject of Walbing and Feeding, in a religious Sense; nor is it agreeable to the Nature of the Gospel and Kingdom, which is Inward, Spiritual, and Eternal: Nor can we believe GOD has so inverted the Order and Nature of Things, as to perpetuate the Rites and Ceremonies of the Servant to dwell in the House of his SON for ever. But for further information, I refer to those excellent Tracks already extant on this Subject, particularly the Twelsth Proposition of R. Barclay's Apology, and the Treatise of Baptism and the Supper, by our beloved Friend Foseph Pike

Ħ

SCRIP-

#### The SCRIPTURE PROOFS

Are inferted in the foregoing Praragraphs, nor need I cite many.

### Authorities from our own Writers.

Ecause sew question our Belief in this Article to be, as before related; howbeit, take two or three for a further Confirmation,

It were to overthrow the whole Gospel-Dispensation, and to make the Coming of W. Penn's Key, CHRIST of none Effect, to render Signal **p.** 26. and Figures of the Nature of the Golpel, which is Inward, and Spiritual, and Eternal in its own Nature, if it be faid; But they were used after the Coming of CHRIST, and his Ascension too. They (the Quakers) answer so were many fewish Ceremonies not easily abolished as Circumcifion, &cc. It is sufficient to them that Water-Baptism was John's, not Christ's. See Mat. 3. 11. Acts 1. 5. That fesus never used it, John 4. 2. That it was no part of Paul's Commission, which, if it were Evangelical, and of Duration would certainly have been, I Cor. 1. 14. to 18. And that there is but one Bapiism, as well as but one Fairb. and one Lord, Eph. 5. 4. And that the Baptism ought to be of the same Nature with the Kingdom, of which it is an Ordinance, and that is Spiritual. The same holds also as to the Supper, both alluding to old femish Practices, and used as a Signification of a near and accomplishing Work, viz. the Substance they represented.

R. Claridge against Cockson, p. 35. 36. \* See Buxtors, Scaliger Paulus, Fagius, Clopenburgius. The Supper of Bread and Wine was also another anient fewish Ceremony. \* and not any new Institution of CHRIST; 'tis expressly call'd the Passover by CHRIST Himself, as is recorded by three of the Evangelists, Mas. 26. 18. Mark 14. 14. Luke 22. 15. In all which Places, compared with the Context, I find the outward Supper to be the same with the Passover, and therefore was no new Institu-

non of CHRIST, to be of continual and necessary Obligation to the Church. At the Celebration of the Profeser, it was

the Custom among the Jews, for the Master of the Family, as Bussess and others inform us, to take the Bread and biess, and break it, and give it unto the rest; likewise to take the Cup, and give Thanks, and distribute it to them; so the same Actions are observed to have been performed by CHR IST, for he took Bread, and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to his Disciples; and then he took the Cup, and gave Thanks and gave it to them: So that 'tis plain from these Paschal Actions, that it was the Passover which he eat with his Disciples, and which had its Period and Accomplishment in Him, who is the true Evangelical Passover, as the Aposte testises. CHR IST our Passover is sacrificed for me 1 Cor. 5. 7. The Lamb of GOD which taketh away the Sins of the World, John 1. 29. And therefore there is an End put to the Outward Supper; and we are now to keep the Feast, not with the old Leaven. neither with the Leaven of Malice or Wickedness, but with the unleavened Bread of Sincerity and Truth.

The diligent and confiderate Reader may take notice, that at the Solemnity of the Old Paschal Supper CHRIST said unto his Disciples, I will not any more eat thereof until it be fulfilled in the Kingdom of God, Luke 22. 16. And I will not drink of the Fruit of the Vine until the Kingdom of God shall come, v. 18. Where he began to open unto them the Nuure of His New Mystical and Spiritual Supper; and after the Solemnity was over, He proceeded to speak to it again; I appoint saith he unto you a Kingdom v. 29. 30. As my Father bath appointed unto me, that ye may Eat and Drink at my Table in my - Kingdom; where he plainly takes them off from material Bread and Wine, which their Minds might be hankering after, because he Eat and Drank with them in so solemn a manner before his Passion, arid leads them to the Thing signified by those Elementary Symbols; namely, to that Living Bread and Wine which His Disciples that follow Him in the Regeneration, and continue with Him in his Temptations. Eat and Drink at His Table in His Kingdom; so the Outward Material Supper was a Figure of Christ's Inward and Spiritual Supper, where He Himself is the Substance; and when the substance is enjoyed what Use is there of the Figure, when the Inward and Spiritual Grace is partook of, to what purpose is the Outward and Visible Sign?

A Parsicular Precept. says R. Clarilge, upon a Parsicular Occasion, to some Parsicular Persons, doth not infer an Universal and Persons

petual Obligation.

If any Object, that where the Inward Bapsifm with the Holv Ghost be attained the Ourward Baptism with Water be still necessary, because the Apostle PETER commanded, Asts 10.48.

Cornelius and his Family to be baptized; then why is not Circumci-Fon also necessary, because the same Apostle did compet the Gentles.

## 116 Serious Reply, Section IX

in general to be Circumcifed? And concerning which, at that Time, when Cornelius was baptized, it was not determined whether they should be Circumcifed.

R. Barclay, Prop.

13, Sect. 11.

Lastly, If any now at this Day, from a true Tenderness of Spirit, and with real Conscience towards GOD, did practice this Ceremony in the same Way, Method, and Man-

Ceremony in the same Way, Method, and Manner, as did the Primitive Christians, recorded in Scripture, I should not doubt to affirm, but they might be indulged in it, and the LORD might regard them in the Use of these Things, as many of us have known Him to do to us, in the Time of our Ignorance: Provided always, they did not seek to obtrude them upon others, nor judge such as found themselves destructed, or that they do not pertinaciously adhere to them, For whe certainly know that the Day is dawn d. in which GOD hath arisen, and hath dismiss d all these Ceremonies and Rites, and is only to be Worship d in Spirit, and that he appears to them that wait upon Him. And to seek GOD in these Things is, with Mary at the Sepulchre, to seek the Living among the Dead; for we know that he is Arisen, and Revealed in Spirit, leading His Children out of the Rudiments, that they may walk with Him in His Light. To whom be Glory for ever. Amen-

### REMARKS.

EFORE our Querift runs so violently on his peaceable Neighbours with Accusations of fuch high Crimes and Misdeameanours of prefumptuous Folly, Height of spiritual Pride, and an Intent to introduce Heathenism, he ought, in my Opinion, to have fully proved the following Matters.

- First, That CHRIST not only instituted His Baptism, which we doubt not in the least: But that ·His Baptism was with Water, in direct Opposition to these Texts, which say it is with the Holy Ghost and Fire, Matth. 3. 11. Mark 1. 8. Luke 3, 16.

John 1. 33. Acts 1. 5. — 11. 16.

Secondly, That the Primitive Christians did not only fometimes practife Water-Baptism, which we never doubted, any more than that they fometimes used Circumcision, &c. But that their so doing was in Obedience to our LORD's Institution, Matth. 28. 10. whose Form of Words, In the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoft, I no where find they used, but In the Name of the Lord, the very Form which John the Baptist is said to have used. See Ast 19. ver. 3, 4. and Doctor Light foot's Harmony, p. 15. 105

Thirdly, That no Christians, to this Day, ever disused Water-Baptism, though sundry have not only disused, but publickly opposed them both, the outward Baptism and Supper, in the several Ages of Christianity. Is it not plain, first, that Paul, the great Apostle of the Gentiles, I Cor. 1. 14. distifused, it; and Peter, at length, denies it to be the Bap, tism which now saves, I Pet. 3, 20. For such who have opposed it since, see Page 119, 120, 121,

H 3

Fourthly.

Fourthly, That CHRIST did not inflitute Either, as a particular temporary Command, but a perpetual ftanding Ordinance in his Church throughout all

Ages, to the End of the World.

Fifthly and Laftly, That our Saviour not only inflituted them for perpetual publick Badges, but that We, the Quakers, know and believe He did so. All which, I am well affured, neither he nor any Man living can prove, but in Justice ought to be done before he should accuse us of such Height of spiritual Pride, as openly to strike at CHRIST's Authority, with an Intent to introduce Heathenism.

Whereas, are not such, who dispense with the Mode, by a Change of Dipping into Sprinkling, Fordan, or a River, for a Bason, and Adult Confessors for Infants, far more culpable, because persuaded in their Consciences tis an Evangelical Institution; than they who, out of a religious Scruple, disuse it; not only for the Abuse of it, but being in their Minds firmly persuaded that it is no Evangelical, Perpetual, and Standing Ordinance in the Church of CHRIST?

And does not the Querift and his Brethren furthermore openly strike at the principal Attributes of the ALMIGHTY, in their sundry Tenets, to be found in the Westminster-Consession, Catechisms, and among their principal Writers? As first, at his MERCY, which is said to be over all his Works, which they limit to the far less Part of all Mankind: At his JUSTICE, who affert, he condemns the far greatest Part of AD AM's Posterity, without regard to their good or evil Deeds: At his PURITY, who say, he justifies Sinners in the daily Breach of GOD's Commands, in Thought, Word, and in Deed: At his VERACITY, who, though he declares his Grace is sufficient, &c., yet they affert in their larger Catechism,

A Section

Catechifin. " No Man is able of himself, or by any " Grace received in this Life, perfectly to keep the "Commandments, but doth daily break them in "Thought, Word, and Deed." At the very End and Office of our R ED EE MER, who say, CHRIST died not for all; though Holy Scripture affures us. He tasted Death for every Man, and was a Propitiation, World, Heb. 2. 9. 1 John 2. 2. At the Power of the HOLY GHOST, who Preach up Sin, Term of Life, and that the best Works of the Saints are Sin, though performed by the Help of GOD's Grace. In a Word, at the very Essence and Nature of GOD, who make Him the Author of Sin, not only to Will it, but to incline and force the Wills of wicked Men into Sin: For Proof, see Calvin, on Gen. 3 Chap. and his Inflitutions, Chap. 18. Chap. 23. GOD, saith Martyr on Romans, doth incline and force the Wills of wicked Men into great Sins. And Zuinglius, Lib. de Provid Chap. 5. fays, GOD moveth the Robber to Kill, he killeth, GOD forcing him thereunio. Doctrines as contrary to the Divine Nature, as Darkness is to Light, as Belial is to CHRIST, or the Devil to ALMIGHTY GOD.

Though I ever accounted Tradition no sufficient Ground for Faith; yet to oppose that constant Confent in all Ages, so often objected against Us, I shall here exhibit an Account of several who have opposed Water-Baptism, &c. Walls History of Baptism.

fince the Apostles.

IR Æ NĒ US, who lived in the next Age after the Apostles, mentions. Lib. 1. Ch. 18. Christians that disused these Ceremonies, saying, that the Mystery of the unspeakable invisible Power, ought not to be persorm'd by visible and corruptible Elements, nor that of incomprehensible, and incorporeal Things, be represented.

fented by fensible and corporeal Things; but that the Knowledge of the unipeakable Majesty is it self persect Redemption, or BAPTISM.

TERTULLIAN wrote a Book of Baptism, about 100 Years after the Apostles, against the Doctrine of one QUINTILLA, a Woman Preacher, that had been at Carthage a little before, and taught that Water-Baptism was needless; and that Faith alone was sufficient, &c. to whom, he intimates, many adher'd.

AUGUSTINE, in his Book de Baptisino, mentions Christians about 200 Years after the Apostles, that say, Baptism in Water does no Body good.

THEODORET, Theod. Lib. 4. Chap. 10. mentions some about 260 Years after the Apostles, that say, There is no Profit accruing to the Baptized, by Baptism; and that they had noted Men of their Sect, viz. Dada's, Sabba's, Adelphius and Simeons, the whole Number then must be considerable to have so many noted Men among them.

DACHERIUS SPICILEGIUM, Tom. 13. favs, that those that adher'd to one Gundulphus, about Anno 1025. being some of them examined by the Bishop of Cambray, denied that Baptism can do any good to Infants; and being surther interrogated, confess'd they thought Water-Baptism of no Use to any one Infant or Adult.

FLORENTIUS, in his Annals of France, Lib. 3. fays, King Robert of France, caused to be burnt alive about fourteen of the chief Clergy, and more Noble of the Laicks of the City of Orleans, for denying the Outward Baptism and Supper.

We did

EVE.

EVERANIUS, of the Diocess of Cologn, about 1140. speaks of a People, that they contemn the Sacraments.

PETER, Abbot of Clugny, Anno 1146. says, BRUTE, with HENRY his Disciple, and their Followers, did hold not only what Berengarius had said, viz. That there is no Transubstantiation in the Sacrament was true, but also that the Sacrament is no more to be administred since CHRIST's Time.

ECBERTUS SCHONAGIENSIS, wrote a Treatife, Anno 1160. against the Cathari or Puritans, of whom he says, they hold no Water-Baptism at all does any good for Salvation.

WILLIAM of Newberry, mentions Thirty that came out of Germany into England, about 1170. that denied Baptism, and the Eucharist; the Chief of them were Gorardus and Dulcimus.

The famous WALDENSES, laid little Stress upon the Outward Baptism and Supper; finding fault with the Papists, for relying too much on these Things. Some of 'em, says Reynerus, held that the Sacrament of Baptism of Material Water, and other Sacraments, prosit nothing to Salvation.

I shall close these Remarks, with the Words of William Penn, to his nameless Opponent. See Vol. 2. p. 836.

But after all, I know not what Right this Man has to argue upon the Head of Water-Baptism, against us, since (if I mistake him not) he is of those that make Children the Subjects of that Practise, who cannot believe, nor be taught in order to it, and

therefore not within the Scope and Direction of the Text, if it should be faid, that Children may be as well Baptized as Circumcifed. I fay, No; for Faith was not so personally required to Circumcision, as it is to Baptism, nor are the Covenauts or Kingdoms the same, to which they refer; therefore an improper and uniust Allusion. Upon the whole Matter, we let fall the Baptism of Water, as 70 HN's and not CHRISTs; therefore not in Contempt of a Christian Ordinance, the LORD knows, but in Honour of the Christian Dispensation; and the rather, because of the great Abuse of it, both Sprinklers and Dippers laying (as we apprehend) a dangerous Stress upon it, as indeed they do upon the Use of the LORD's Supper, far beyond Signs, and as if they were the inward Graces themselves. too often referring thither, rather than to the Obedience of Faith in CHRIST; and falfly ting their uneasy Minds, under Disobedience and Neglect of the Cross of JESUS, with the Performance of these outward Signs of inward Graces.

SECTION

### SECTION X.

QUERY X. Since Prayer is a Duty, which we are under daily Obligations to the Practice of; and since both the Prophets, under the Old Testament, and Apostles under the New, who were eminently under the Guidance of the Spirit of GOD, did set apart stated Times and Scasons for daily Prayer (as is evident from Jerem. 10. 25. Pfal. 55. 17. Dan. 6. 10. Pfal. 119. 62, 95. Luke 22. 41. Acts 20. 36, XXI. 5. III. 1. X. 2, 3, 30.) How can we think those acted by a true Spirit of Pisty and Devosion, who under pretence of Praying continually, and of Praying by the Spirit, do ordinarily, neither Morning, Noon, nor Night, bow their Knee to GOD, neither in their Closets, nor their Families, as if Praying continually, signified solden Praying at all; or as if the Assistance of the Holy Spirit in Prayer, might not be always expected, whenever we seriously apply our selves to that Duty? And, Query, whother this gross Neglect of daily Prayer, does not tend to turn Christian into Pagan Families, or rather into Atheistical ones?

#### $R E P L \gamma$ .

N the former part of this Section, we agree with the Querift, more than he imagines, in ever afferting PRAYER an incumbent Duty. See Section 6. and have therefore ftated Times and Seasons, for Waiting Watching, Praying, and Meeting together, to worship Almighty GOD, both in publick, and in private Families; and do, with him, believe,

if any neglect fuch Duties, they are not therein

acted by a Spirit of true Piety.

Right Prayer then is the Breathing, Speech or Expression of the Soul to its CREATOR, from a Sense both of its Duty and Wants, which it sees through the Discoveries of the Divine Light, and is not by Divine Precept or Example confind to any one Time, Form, Gesture or Place, because of the divers and manifold Wants of the Children of Men.

"Tis either Vocal, with Words of the SPIRIT's Teaching, or Mental, without Words, by fecret Cries, Sighs or Groans, which cannot be utter'd: And one of these Ways we believe there is no Soul so weak, but the HOLY SPIRIT is ready to help, did Man but wait upon, and regard the internal Assistance of this Spirit of Life, by which all are led to the right and frequent Performance of every external Duty of RELIGION; whether Watching, Praying, Praifing, Instructing, Preaching and Glorifring GOD with our Bodies, which are His, if not in great Pomp, yet in a grave, solemn and fervent Manner, not only several times in the Week, at which times we cease from Mundane Affairs. leaving our Business behind. But it is our Practise. (I wish I could say of all) as it is all our Interest and Duty every Day to wait upon the LORD, that we may pray to and receive Strength from Him, and feel His heavenly Peace and Blessing to descend upon us, at our Rising-up, and Lying-down; that so to His ever Blessed Name, through the Spirit of His Son, may Dominion and Glory, Honour and Praise be ascribed, who is worthy for Ever.

### SCRIPTURE TEXTS

RE so numerous, that for Brevity's sake, I shall refer my Christian Reader to some sew principal ones following, viz.

That Watching and Prayer are Duties enjoyn'd.

See 1 Chron: 16. 11.—28. 9. Prov. 4. 23. Ifa. 56. 2. Matth. 26. 41. Mark 13. 33. and 37. Col. 4. 2, 3. 1 Thef. 5. 17, 23, 25. 1 Tim. 2. 1, 3, 8. James 5. 13 to 18. Rev. 16. 15.

That we may Pray aright, See in Section 6. the Texts there, also

. Eccl. 5. 1, 2. 1 Sam. 1. 10 to 14. Pfal. 66. 18. Rom. 8. 26, &c. 1 Cor. 14. 13 to 16. Eph. 6. 18. 19. 1 Pet. 4. 7. Jude 20.

### To have our Prayers answer'd,

2 Chron. 15. 15. Pfal. 9. 12.—10. 17.—32. 5, 6.—34. 10.—65. 2. Ass 10. 2, 4, 31. Eph. 3. 11, 12. James 1. 5. to 8. 1 Pet. 3. 7. 12. 1 John 3. 22.

### Authorities from our own Writers.

By that same spirit and Grace, we be-lieve that Prayer is an Ordinance of John Crook's GOD, when perform'd by his spirit in its Words, and not those which Man's Wildom Truth's Principles, 1663, p, 35. teacheth; or without Words, by Sighs and

Groans, which cannot be utter'd, and these so often as the Spirit it self pleaseth; but the Form, without the Spirit, whether it be by Words of other Mens framing, or of a Man's own Spirit, according to his Will, Time, and Manner: This is not the Prayer that provails with GOD; and we believe there is none fo week and infirm, but this Spirit profess its Help at fome Time or other, tho' Man regardeth it not; and the more Man's Mind is gather'd within from all Visibles, the more he comes to be sensible of the Movings and Stirrings of this spirit; and by the due Watching thereunto, we believe and know the Spirit of Prayer and Adoption that cries unto GOD. comes to be differn'd and distinguish'd from a Man's own Spirit and Will.

W. Penn's Defence of the Gospel-

Speaking of the Light and Grace, he fays, This is that Principle by which GOD prepares the Heart to Worship him aright, and Truebs, p. 4. all the Duties of Religion; as Praying, Prai-fing, and Presching, ought to be performed thro-the fanctifying Power of it; other Worlhip being but Por-

mal and Will-Worship, with which we cannot in Conscience join.

GOD's Worship stands in the Spirit; and I testify from the Eternal GOD, all other Ibid. Works, Vol. Worship than what springs from a Mind touch'd, sanctified, and moved of his Hay 2a 5-3<del>0</del>i

Quickning Spirit is abominable to him, his Righteous Soul loaths it. And what elfe were their Sacrifices, who, in my Hearing faid, Pray Brother, will you Pray? No, Brother; I am not fo well able as you are, let Brother such an one Pray, he's better Gifted for the Work &c. Complementing. Shifting, and at last Praying, &c. in their own Wills, and not in GOD's Motion. This G O D hates .- Tell me what can tender the Heart, prepare the Soul, raise the Affections. give true Feeling of Wants, and help to perform all in that Fear, and Reverence, and deep Sense, which becomes all New-Covenant, and Spiritual Worshippers, if this (HOLY SPIRIT) cannot, or do HOT.

 $RE_{-}$ 

#### REMARKS.

ENCE my Reader may know, that we believe the least secret Cry, Desire or Breathing to GOD, from a truly sincere Heart, is more effectual and prevalent with him, than the long Lip-Labour, and loud Singing of any, whether of our Name or not, that say and do not; who although they draw nigh unto GOD with their Mouth and Tongue, yet their Hearts are sar from Him, while they regard Iniquity, and do not the Will of GOD.

Nor can I give a better Reason, why those Heaps of Prayers and daily Repetitions, do so little Good, and are so Inessectual, than their proceeding from, and being offer'd up by unclean Hearts and polluted Lips, who are so far from Praying by the Spirit, that they surjously deny the Doctrine of its immediate Inspiration and Revelation, as dangerous and Diabolical.

To this, fer me add one remarkable Prophecy of that Pious Primate J. USHER, Arch-Bishop

of ARDMAGH.

The outward Court, fays he, is the formal Christian, whose Religion lies in performing the outside Duties of CHRISTIANITY, without having an inward Life and Power of Faith and Love uniting them to CHRIST, and these GOD will leave to be troden down, and swept away by the Gentiles.

But the Worsbippers within the Temple, and before the Altar, are those who indeed Worship G I D in Spirit and in Trath, whose Souls are made His Temple, and He is honoured and adored in the most inward Thoughts of their Hearts, and they sacrifice their Luss. Lusts and vile Affections, yea, and their own Wills to Him, and these GOD will bide in the Hollow of His Hand, and under the Shadow of His Wing.

### SECTION XI.

QUERY XI. Whether they that deny the Locality of \* Heaven and Hell, do not in ef-W. Penn's Rejoinder, p. 179. Punishments of the Life to come?

### REPLY. No:

ERE that our Faith, I would deny the Consequence; but we deny both the Premises and the Consequences asorenamed: For we believe that Heaven is both a Place and State of inexpressible and endless Joy for the Godly; and Hell, a Place and State of inexpressible and endless Misery for the Wicked, and such as forget GOD; an Earnest of each may be witnessed in this Life, but the Fulness in the World to come.

SCRIPTURE

#### SCRIPTURE PROOFS.

POR fince the Beginning of the World, Men.

have not beard, nor perceived by the Ear, mi- Isa. 64. 4. wher bath the Eye seen, O GOD besides thee what He -bash prepared for him that waites b for Him. 1 Cor. 2. 9, 10.

In thy Prosence is fulness of Joy, at thy right Pfal. 16. 11.

Hand there is Pleafure for Evermore.

Many foall come from the East, and West, and that fit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Ja-Mat. 8. 11, 12. cob in the Kingdom of Heaven. But the Children of the Kingdom shall be cast out into outer Darknels, there shall be Westing and Grafting of Teest.

Into Hell. ima the Fire that never shall be quenched; Mark 9. 43, 44. where their Worm dieth not, and the Fire is not

quenched.

And these shall go away into Everlasting Punish-

mant, but the Righteens into Life Eternal.

In my Eather's House are many Mansions, I go to prepare a Place for you; and if Igo to prepare John 14. 2, 3, a Place for you, I will come again and receive you

none my falf, that where I am, ye may be likewife, New being made free from Sin, and become Surwants to GOD, ye have your Fruit unte Holiness, and the End Evertalting Life; for the Wages of Sin is Rom. 6. 42, 23. Death bus the Gife of GOD is Eternal Life, through Jesus Christ

our LORD. To an Impericance. incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away; referred in Heaven , Pet. I. I, 4, for you, who are hept by the Power of GOD 5. .. through Feith.

And to you that are troubled, reft with us, when the LORD | ESUS fell be revealed from Hea-2 Thef. J. 7, 8, " U.n. with His mighty Angels in flaming Fire, taking Vengeance on them that know not G O.D. and that.

obey not the Gospel of our LORD JESUS CHRIST, who shall be punished with Everlasting Destruction from the Presence of the . LORD, and from the Glary of His Power. full od: fam. I have solven a cod:

The second secon

Mat. 25. 46.

Sin.

### Authorities from our own Writers.

3. 34. 5 HE Heaven which is GOD's Throne, S. Fisher's Velata GOD's House, GOD's Tabernacle, is not only that high Place, locally findered above the gualam recelása. Quarto, 1661. Shie; but that high and hely Place ulfo of a low and pumble Heart, and a broken and comme Spirit that prembles at His Word, there He delights to thenifest Himself. Who is the Figh and Lefty One who inhabits Eternity. And writing concerning Hell, he adds, D. 21. This is a Burhing within, kindled whiter all Men's Fleshly Glory; of which, mean while not denying it to be alto a certain Local Phase, as ye speak. We affith, that it is within the Conscience of every Milefactor, of Hypenitent Rebel against the Light, where the Wrath of GOD is manifested against

We do first condite all our expected Attain-G. Whitehead's hearts of Newton and Story to within us, in this Anidote, p. 110. Life, but the way to attain more thereof in that which is to come, is to partake of lome share thereof in chiff Jefus, even in this Life, and where chiff is enjoy'd; there theaven and Glory is in measure spiritually enjoy if; there being inward and spiring Heaven's, as well as Matural; here we enjoy Heaven or Hell but in part, difficient in the ful-

Tho both Heaven and Hell may in forme
Tho. Upsher's

Answer to Keith's

Call, p. 71. 72.

Tho both Heaven and Hell may in forme
Sense and Degree be in Men, that is, a Degree
of Heaven, or Heaventy Places in the Righteous
in Christ Festa, and some Degree of Hell; Terrors, Tribulation, or Anguish in the Wick-

rors, Tribulation, or Anguish in the Wicked, even in this Life; yet is Heaven not about within the one, not Hell wholly within the other in this Life, but an Earned thereof for Heaven is both within and without, and so is Hell; yet both are discovered within, before fully entered theo; both the Joy of the one, and unto many the Terror of the other.

Question, What is Hell?

S. Hunt's Instructions for Children, p. 18.

Asset, A Place and have of Misery, where the Worm dieth not, and the Fire is not quenched, Mark 9. 41.

J. Field's True Christ Owned p.12. We own the one Mediator betwixt GOD and Man, the Man Christ Jesus, who maketh Intercession for Man in Heaven without

We believe that the Righteons shall rise and ascend into Glory, and be glorified in Heaven Truth Exalted. with an Esernal Reward, and that the Wicked also shall rise and come to Judgment, and be turn'd into Hell to receive an Eternal Punishment.

Our Godly Resolution redoubles with our Adversaries Onsets. and whatever may besalt William Pean's us here, as our Hope, so our Remard is from Works, yol. If God in that high and heavenly Place, which is p. 305. above the reach of Time, and every Assault of our implacable Adversaries, p. 442. I did most expressly tell him, Tho we own the beginning of Heaven and Hell to be in this World (who charg'd us with the Denial of them any where else) yet that they were but Earnests of that complete Foy or Torment that Men should receive as their Evernal Remard or Re-

sumpence hereafter.

In full Assurance that, whon our Testimony is finish'd, and this mortal Life ended,

mony is finish'd, and this mortal Life ended, Testimony to Auwe shall have a Dwelling-Place in that Kingdom of Glory which Christ Fesus hath prepared for us, and purchased by His arm Med: hy whom we only

red for us, and purchased by His own Blood; by whom we only expect to enjoy the same, when we shall rest from our Labours and Sufferings, and give Glory to our GOD, and to the Lamb, who is worthy of Dominion for ever. Amen.

### REMARKS.

ERE, Christian Reader, please to observe the base Forgery of him who first objected this to us, or would infinuate that to be the Creed or Opinion of W. Penn; for in the Page cited, we find W. Penn relating the Opinion of another, one Captain Norwood, who deny'd the Locality of Heaven, for which he was excommunicated by Sydrach Sympson, with gross Aggravations, which is a noted Instance of his former Brethren's Way of stretching Causes and persecuting Spirit. The Quotation runs thus:

"For he (Captain Norwood) deny'd the Locality of Heaven and Hell, that is void of outward Place, as looking upon them to have a more spiritual Sig-

" nification, and that the other was too Carnal.

Of which Opinion, though the learned Authors of the Athenian Oracle, Vol. I. p. 131. feem to declare themselves, yet would reckon it vile Usage to interthence their Denial of Eternal Rewards and Punishments; and much more might we, to have another's Creed palm'd on us, without either Leave or Knowledge, quite contrary to our own declared Faith and

Judgment; who have testified against and disowned Jeffery Bullock, for denying a Future Judgment, and Eternal Rewards and Punishments, he as-

ferting the Mortality of the Soul; whose Eyes the LORD afterwards opened, that he saw his Error, recanted, and was received again into Fellowship.

### SECTION XII.

QUERY XII. Whether St. Paul's Admonition 18 Titus 3. 10. and St. John's Exhortation to the · Elect Lady, Epistle 2. ver. 10. and St. Jude's to ull Christians, ver. 3. be not justly applicable, with · reference to the Writers and Speakers among the Quakers; who broach such pervicious Errors as these among the deluded People; so plainly tending to subvert the Foundation of Christianity? And, whether fuch vile Errors, when joined on the one hand with extreme Pride and Self-Conceit, with gross Censoriousness and Uncharitableness, in unsainting all that differ from them, with a wretched Neglect of all Family-Prayer; and an immoderate Pursuit of the World, and yet joined on the other, with fach an affected, needless Singularity in Speech, Garb, and Behaviour, as the Scriptures no where require, be not a palpable Instance of Satan's Transforming bimfelf into an Angel of Light? And, whether the deinded People among them are not therefore highly concerned to open their Eyes, and to compare these · Doctrines of their principal Writers with that of the Holy Scriptures, and to reject them, if they find them manifestly contrary thereto? And, whether all ferious Christians should not be warned by such dan-gerous Errors of such as pretend so high, to no less than an infallible Spitit, to hold fast the Form of found Words delivered in the Holy Scriptures, that they be not as Children, toffed to and fre with every Wind of Dottrine? 2 Time 1, 13.

ingga bar t

1111 7 10 PS ... UREPROOFS. ND when Haman fan that Mordecai bowelf the , att fill bite Reverence; that Wes Hamari Job 32. 11, 22. incither let me give flattering little, unto Man; Ferfon Level 32. 12, 22. incither let me give flattering little, unto Man; for Level mont in give flattering little, unto Man; for Level mont in give flattering little, unto Man; me Mid-Rer would food baile me stoog! Trois Bus bet man ye called Rabbi. T. It by acafters; for one is your Mafter, even Christ, and all ye are Bre-Mat. 23-8, 10. My Breiffrent, be not many Mafters, knowing that James 3. (1. 11. ye Shall receive the greater Condemnation. 1. 11 And be not conformed to this Worlds, but be ye renformed. And I felt at his feet to worthip him ! and he faid Rev. 19.16 and i unto me See thou do it not : I am thy fellow fervant, and of thy Brethren that have the testimony of Felus. 22. 9. prophesie. Then such he unto me. See thou do it not : for I am thy sellow-fervant, and of thy brethren the Prophets, and of them which keep the say-ings of this book ! Worship God! !!! fer. 18. 2. 3101519 Learn not the May of the Hearles, for the Cufforns of the People are pain.
As obedient Children, not falbioning your felves ( ); 15 tici: cording to the former Lufts in your Typhorance. 17. 16 I Pet. 1. 14. Forafmach as ye know that he radre not redeem'd Men Abay Dill III migh has proting River, we stryen and Jordan from - world and Tollyour very Compensation received by Tagling from your Bec. 11018 W .. Drange of tramen Apparel; he fatt Whole adams 2 Pet. 3, 3, 401 ing. local meide abit mound i Admine of plans the Hair, and of wearing of Gold, or of putting on of Apparel, but let it be the hidden Man of the Heart. In like manner alfo, that Women adorn themselves in modest Apparel, with Shamefaceduess and Sobriety A 1-Tim. 20.9, 10. not with broider'd Hair, or Gold, or Pearls, or coffly. Array, but which becometh Women professing Godliness with good Works. Moreover, the LORD faith. Because the Dangh 1/2 2 Sion 16 ters of Zion are hanghey, and walk wish fireschell to the End. forth Necks, and wanton Eyes wilking, and wincing as they go, and making tinkling with their feer: spereTherefore the LORD will finite with a feab the crown of the Mead of the Daughters of Kinn; and the LORD will discover their secret pares. He that day the LORD will take away the Bravery of their tinkling ornaments khout their fact, and their Cault, and their round tires like the Moon. The chains, and the braceless, and the mufflers. The bonness and the ornaments of the logs, and the braceless, and the tablets, and the ear rings. The rings, and nost jowels. The changeable fairs of apparel, and the manules, and the wimples, and the crifting gins. The glasses, and the finena, and the books, and the vails. And it shall cause to pass, that in stead of a sweet smell, whire shall be a stink; and instead of a girdle a rent; and instead of well see bair, baldness; and instead of a stomacher, a girding of sa kelseb, and burning instant of beauty. Thy men shall fall by the sword, and thy wighty in the war. And her gates shall lamous and mourn, and she being desolves, shall see war.

Trilly, the Wonder ceases, why such a general Excess and Immodesty in Garb and Apparel, in Specific and Behaviour, grows among the Professor of Christianity, contrary to Divine Authority, when the very Leaders of the People, by Example and Doctrine, thus cause them to err, especially such to whom our somewhat different Deportment hath rendred as contemptible and distastful, being ambitious of Honour and Respect, and love Greetings; supposing a complainant Compliance to the Fashions and Compliments of the Age, to be the best Way of expressing their Civility and good Manners.

Next, I shall offer some Reasons for our conscien-

Tis manifest, Ther and Thou to a single Person, is southed, proper, and grammatical; not only the Dialect of Holy Scripture throughout, without one Exception, but also the common Dialect of those Ages, and is still preserved in certain Countries to this Day. And since tis easy to prove, and, I believe, our Querist will not deny, that this Corruption of Speech Mid in evil Original so wit, to statter Princes and distribution is changed from Evil to Good. Tis evil delle, that the Quakery do well in clonewing the contract of that the Quakery do well in clonewing the contract of the contr

same, as well as other flattering Titles, which often lay a Necessity upon Christians to lye; and what Law of Man can oblige me to call Good Evil, and Evil Good, or secure me in so doing, from the just Judgment of GOD, who sorbad His to learn the Way of the Heathen; for the Customs of the People are rain, therefore we refrain also the heatherist Customs of naming the Mouth's and Days of the Week after their Idals?

The Salutation of the Hat was not in Use in the Apostles Time, nor till the corrupter Ages of Christianity: But in the Apostles Time, GOD required that Honour to be done to Himself; and therefore to give that Honour to Men, which he hath set spart for Himself, and was not done to Man in the purer Ages of Christianity, is, in some measure, to give His Gory to another, and savours too much the Error of the Romanits, in paying the Honour and Wor-

of the Romanists, in paying the Honour and Worlding to Images, that is due to GOD alone.

Thus reasons Robert Barclay on this Subject in his Apology, Prop. 15. Section VI. p. 530. "He that kneeleth or prostrates himself to Man, what doth he more to GOD? He that boweth and uncovereth his Head to the Creature, what hath he research that the uncovering the Head is that which GOD requires of us in our worshipping of Him, 1 Cor. at A. But if we make our Address to Men in the same manner, where light the Difference? Not in the ourward Signification, but purely in the Intention, which opens a Door for the Papist's Vermontal In these Things, as well as plaintess of Garb and Apparel, for which the Querist's elder Brother Baxter.

Apparel, for which the Querift's elder Brother, Barter, highly commended us, though the Querift maliciously capueh calls it Satan Transform's, &c. At first it

41.93

was great Self-Denial in the fincere Quaker, to deviate from Cuitom, nothing less than pure Conscience could oblige him thereto, nor support many in the grievous Sufferings they underwent for bearing a Testimony against those Gustoms, which were not only contrary to the Practice of CHRIST, and his Apostles, but inconsistent with the Simplicity that is in CHRIST, and were botrowed from the Heathen, whose Ways and vais Customs the LORD forbid his People to follow; and Christians are to be redeemed from the vain Conversation received by Tradition from their Fathers, as in the Texts asoresaid.

OUZELIUS, upon Minutius Felie, tells us, the first Christians were counted, and despised for ill bred in Manners, unpolished in Speech, unjustionable in Be-

basiour; in fine, Rufticks and Chapis.

The Case and Zeal of the Primitive Fathers, so called, to suppress the fashionable Education and Castoms, so encourage and recommend the Simplicity and Moderation of the Manners and Behaviour of the first Christians; was very great, as appears from the Constitutions of Clemens Romanus, Tertulation, Gregory Naziunzen, Clemens Alexandrinus, Austin, and Gregory the Great.

Authorities

On this Subject it is needless to produce many Authorities from our own Writers.

If the Reader please, one or two may suffice at present.

THEY, the Quakers, honour all Men in W. Penn's Key. the LORD, but not in the Spirit and Faihions of this World, that palles away; and the they do not pull off their Hat, or make p. 31. 32. Gurchings, or give flattering Titles, or use Compliments; because they believe there is no stue Hemur, but Huzery and Sid in the using of them; yet they treat all Men with seriousness and Gentlemes, tho' it be with Plainness, and are ready to do them any reasonable Benefit, or Service, in which they think real Honour confisteth, --- reasonable Commands, and ready Obediences, this is honouring Government, and Governours, and not empty Titles, and Servile, and Fantaflick Gestures, and drinking of their Healths. cill, they drink away their own, the vain and evil Customs of the World, taken from the Heathen Practices, and adapted by loose Christians into their Conversation, and so become the Fashion of the Times; and if to dissent from these Things, be to be Vile. they are content to be accounted more Vile, having CHRIST'S Command, Primitive Example, and their own Conviction their fide.

It is known to GOD, with what Sincerity we are acted in Obedience to the Convictions of List of those Things you make the Subject of your Mockage and Contempt; and GOD hath to reckon with you for the Liberty you give. and your People take to indulge them in that unchristian Latitude, and fling Monkish Austricia upon us; who through fear of offending ALMIGHTY GOD, by giving Way to a worldly Appetite. consciencions live under some more than ordinary Restriction, is to deal deceitfully with them. and injuriously with us, and GOD will judge for these Things.

The Truth of the Matter is, you are angry with us the People can live without you, and rack your Wits to bring that Principle. People, and Way in Sulpiving and Harred, whose self-denial judgeth you and yours; and this if I am not misinform'd, was the very Ground, Reason, and Cause of first Publishing the Queries aforestid.

### REMARKS

· Christian Reader,

F thou dost see with other Men's Understandings, even those, whose Interest it may be to put a Bear's Skin on Us, I am no ways surprised, if thou hast ill Sentiments of Quakerism, as by them painted. Did I believe that People held such Tenets as their Adversaries and this Querist insinuate, I should abominate it from my very Soul; but I certainly know they are grossy misrepresented, and so dost Thou, if Thou hast had so much Faith and Par

tience as to read and credit the former Reply.

And whereas he advises us with open Eyes to compare our Doctrines with the Holy Scriptures, which, as in Section I. we call our Creed, I have, pursuant thereto, observed that Method throughout; and do further add, we are so far from veiling our inmost Parts, that we cheerfully offer our selves to the narrowest Scrutiny and most prying Search: Nay, we beseech you, do that Justice to your Selves, our Adversaries, and our Cause, as to make the strictest and justest Inquisition after us and our Principles. that, says William Penn, (Serious Apology, 1671.) rendred the Bereaus noble; and to try all Things the Apostle held to be a certain Means of knowing what is Good: For as it is a Mark of great Folly to censure what is neither understood nor known, so may the foulest Error be disguised with the fair Pretences of Truth; and Prejudice or Interest may traduce, the most inoffensive People upon Earth, which has necessitated us to offer this Apology, or those for often resell'd and resuted Doctrines and Accusations would not have deserved our slightest Notice. But as we can never think our Time better employed than in defending Iruth against the mean (yet malicious) Essays of her Adversaries, so we may reasonably expect (as the just Success of our Endeavours) the Happiness of being better understood by this renewed Occasion of once more remonstrating

our real Innocence to the World.

Forty Years ago, when we were not so well known as now, did the judicious and learned Judge Hales give this Christian Character of us; "The Quakers," (saith he) take away some Singularities, the Men are as other Men; some indeed very sober, honest, just, plain-hearted Men, and Sound in most, if not all the important Doctrines and Practices of Christianity. Nature of True Religion, p. 15. 1684.

Thus that wife and fober Person, whose Words savour of that Christian Spirit of CHARITY and MODERATION, to which our aged Querist seems too much a Stranger, as well as to our Principles, notwithstanding what he elegantly writes against his present Conduct in Page 3.59 of his Works.

"And, alas! fays be, how little do the most of "Christians consider, how much they do to quench the Holy Spirit, who is a Spirit of Unity and Love, by the unchristian Violence and Discord wherewith they manage their otherwise very inconsiderable "Disferences. It was never the Delign of the Spirit of GOD, to bring all the Members of Christ's "Mystical Body by an exact Uniformity in unnecessary Opinions and Practices, but to bring them to an Unity in the great Essentials of Faith and Holines, and thereby to cement them in the Bonds of mutual Love: And to this Design, all the numerous Precepts that relate to Unity, Peace, and "Love, are plainly calculated and suited; bow do "we then counter as it, when all the little Differences" of Judgment and Practice, wherein the Interest of

asied "

"Faith and Holiness have little or no Concern, become the Engines of SATAN to divide our Affections, and set us at an unreasonable Distance from one another: Accordingly these Distances are pursued, uncharitable Judgment, unreasonable Suspicions, unjust Censures, reviling Language concerning one another? How grievous must that be to the Holy Spirit, that dwells in all the Children of GOD to inspire them with Charity, that should rather express it self by pitying the Ignorance, condescend to the Weakness, and bearing the Insigmities of his Brethren, by putting the most savourable Construction of their Words and Actions, by effecting whatever we discern of the Image of our LORD in them, and improving the far greater Things wherein we agree, as a sufficient Foundation for mutual Love and Communion.

Turpe est Dostori cum culpa redarguit ipfum:

Tis the old Doctor's Shame and grand Difgrace, When the same Faults do fly in his own Face.

### POSTSCR IPT.

#### Candid Reader,

HE better to impress on thy Memory the Contents of the former Sheets, let me, before I take my leave at present, Recapitulate the whole, in that ample Confession of Faith deliver'd by our Friend Thomas Beaven, Second Part, p. 18, 19, 20.

To give them the true Sense of that People (the Quakers) I say, that as I, so they, believe in the FATHER, the SON and the HOLY GHOST. All-mighty, All-seeing, Omnipresent, One GOD the Creator of all Things, both in Heaven and Earth: That the SON, in the fullness of Time, came down from Heaven, and took upon Him, not the Nature of Angels, but the Seed of Abraham; was born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, the cruel and shameful Death of the Cross, to be a Propiniation and Attonement for the S ns of the whole World; but He rose again the third Day from the Dead, and ascended into Heaven, and is the Intercessor, Advocate and Mediator between GOD and MAN; the King, Priest, and Prophet of His Church; the only Author of Salvation unto all that oher Him; true GOD and perfect MAN. That the HOLY GHOST proceedeth from the Father and the Son, the Lord and Giver of Light to the Minds and Consciences of Men; the Sanctifier of the Heart; the inward Comforter of good Men; and Condemner of Evil Men, the safe Leader into all necessary Truth; the Guide sent us from Heaven to lead us thither.

in the World, consisting of believing and obe-

dient Souls, according to the best Light and Knowledge received from Him, of whathever Na-

tion or different Profession.

That all the Members of CHRIST's Church are Baptized by Him with the HOLY GHOST and Fire, thereby giving them a new Heart, and putting a new Spirit within them, by which they

are born again and become new Creatures.

That these have Communion and Fellowship together in the Eating the Flesh of the Son of Man, and Drinking His Blood by Faith, in receiving and partaking of the Bread of GOD, that comes down from Heaven, and Wine of the Kingdom from the immediate Hand of CHRIST, the Minister of the Sanctuary and true Tabernacle, which the LORD hath pitched, and not Man; these sup with JESUS, and He suppeth with them.

That GOD hath appointed a Day, in the which He will Judge the World in Righteousness by IESUS CHR IST, and that then all in the Graves shall hear His Voice, and come forth, they that have done Good, to the Resurrection of Life, and they that have done Evil, to the Resurrection of Damnation; then this Corruptible shall put on Incorruption, this Mortal shall put on Immortality; the Body is sown a Natural Body, shall be raised a Spiritual Body.

That there is an Eternal Rest prepared for the People of GOD, the glorious Kingdom, and Inheritance of Heaven, the Joys of which infinitely surpais all the Pleasure of this World; but as for them that Live and Die Unholy and Impenitent, the Wicked and all them that forget GOD, they shall be turned into Hell, where is Weaping and Gnashing of Teeth with Torment, and that for ever

and ever-

Trat?

That the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, are of Divine Authority, because Holy Men of GOD wrote them as they were moved by the HOLY GHOST; wherefore they are profitable for Doctrine, for Reproof and Instruction in Righteoufness, to the end the Man of GOD may be throughly surnished unto all good Works, able to make wise to Salvation, through Faith in JESUS CHRIST, and that they are therefore the only

external Rule of Faith and Manners.

'Tis meet (adds be) Men should have right Sentiments concerning these great Truths of CHRISTIANITY; Nevertheless, I must own, that the Life and Substance of the Religion of the Holy of ESUS is the Internal Knowledge of the Operations of the Holy GHOST in our Souls bringing us to a faving and fensible Knowledge of the Son of GOD, and true Obedience and Adoration to Him, whereby we come to die to our selves, our own Affections and Wills, and to live to Him that Died for us and rose again; to have our Affections fet on things that are above. In a Word, to do the Will of our Heavenly FATHER. For true CHRISTIANITY is not a Bundle of bare Notions and dry Formalities, but is most Virtuous, Powerful and Efficacious; Mortifying the corrupt Defires and Affections of our fallen Nature; and making us new Creatures, to live to GOD in Holiness and Righteous tests, and to enjoy in this World the Gracious Comforts and Influences of His most blessed Presence in Worlbip and Devotion; that at the last we come to the Fullness of Enjoy-ment and Glory of the Kingdom, and World that is without End. without End. ាររៈពន្ធ ៤៩ ÚI coire i

# The Contents of each Section.

Section 1. Fibe Apostles Creed, and want of Cha-
Section 1. OF the Apostles Creed, and want of Charity where, and where the Resign
of Protestint's is to be found. P. 9.
Sect. II. O the sufficiency of the Divine Light, the
Privileges of the Christian World, and that the
Quakers are 110 Deists. p. 18.
Sec. III. Of the Primary Rule and Guide of the Holy
Spirit, and the Secondary, the Holy Scriptures,
which we prefer to, and above all other Writings
1 - whatever, and of Infallibility. p. 26.
-Sect. IV. Of immediate Revelation, what we own,
and what we disclaim, and of Miracles. p. 38.
Sect. V. Of the Divine Light, why a Diversity of a
Phrase without Contradiction, and that it is neither
- our Soul, Reason, nor our natural Conscience. p. 54.
Sect. VI. Of Regeneration, and Spiritual Worship. p. 68.
Sect. VII. Of the Benefit of Christ's Death and Suf-
ferings, bis Resumetion, Ascension and Coming to
Cast VIII Of the Define Gian of the Date mithout
Judgment, &c.  Sect. VIII. Of the Refurrection of the Body, without diarmining of what the Almighty will form it; which is matter of Curiofity, and no matter of Faith.  Sect. IX. Of Baptism and the Supper, both the outward and inversed, the Flementary and Societal, D. 107.
which is matter of Curiosty and no matter of
United and industry of the servery o
Sect. IX. Of Baptify and the Supper   both the outspard
and inward, the Elementary and Spiritual. p. 107.
Sect. X. Of Prayer, and Family Devotion, the
Judgment of Bishop Usher, concerning Worshippers in
the Temple, and those in the outward Court: p. 123.
Sect. XI. Of Heaven and Hell, and the Eternity of Re-
wards, and Punishments in the World to come. p. 128.
Sect, XII. His Recapitulatory Conclusion, and bla-
ming our Singularity in Speech, Garb, and Behavi-
THE TANK AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH
An Ample Confession of our Faith.
transfer the state of the state
months in the interior States

